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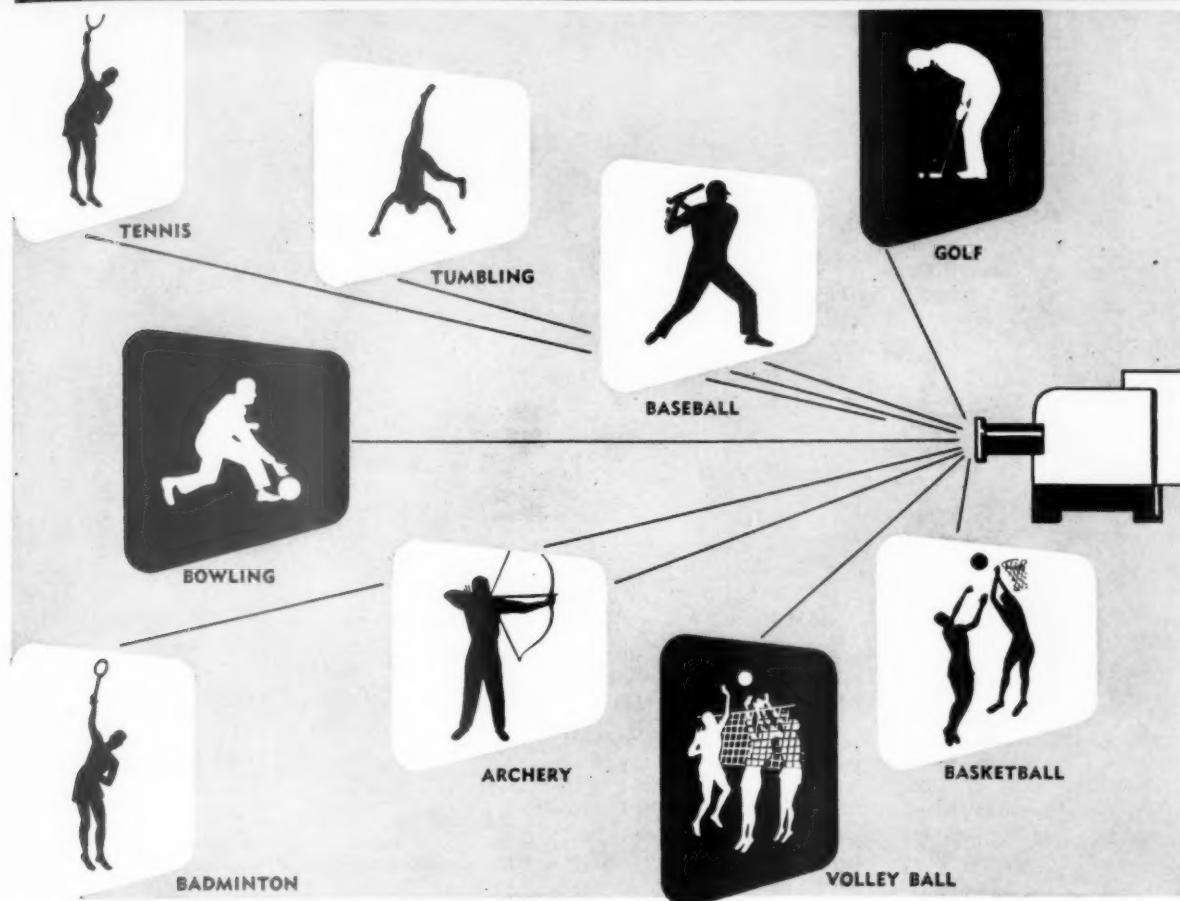
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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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Vol. XLVI Price 35 Cents No. 7

On the Cover

Nature's own decoration contributes a white Christmas, enhancing recreation indoors and out, in this joyous season. As in this picture, it takes but little imagination to hear sleighbells, gay laughter, and to see a Yule log blazing merrily on the hearth. Photo courtesy of Sun Valley News Bureau, Steve Hannagan Associates, New York.

Next Month

Thoughts in the New Year turn to self-evaluation, housecleaning, the strengthening of program and administration. Our January issue has been planned to help you. The fine editorial on "The Spiritual Aspects of Recreation," by the Right Reverend Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., Bishop of Olympia, and "Recreation and the Richer Life," by Dr. Anderson, as well as a fine set of New Year's resolutions, will give you plenty to think upon. "Community Center Housekeeping" will bear careful reading, and "Recipes for Fun" will be on the subject of bulletin boards.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

A Service Organization Supported by Voluntary Contributions

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, Executive Director



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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all non-profit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Active Associate Membership

Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

Things You Should Know . .

► **CHLORINE DELIVERY PROVISIONS** and percentage ceilings on marketable production were eliminated on November 18 by the National Production Authority, United States Department of Commerce. This action was taken through revocation of M-31, the chlorine order, and was made possible because, for the past six months, the supply of chlorine has been adequate to meet the demand.

► **ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS** adopted at the National Conference on Cooperation in Aquatics, held at Yale University in October, was that a committee be appointed to make a study of the design and construction of outdoor swimming pools, and to report their findings at the next session.

► **THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION** reminded members in its January, 1952 Newsletter, that their budget program should include provision for attendance at the association's annual conference. Likewise, this would be a good time of year for recreation executives to get in touch with their local municipal finance department about attendance at the National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, Sept. 28—Oct. 2, 1953. And don't forget provisions for board members!

► **A CAMP SURVEY**, to provide helpful data on all phases of camps and camping, is being conducted under the sponsorship of the American Camping Association. This is the first survey of its kind in this field, and will include facts about over-all financial operation.

► **A NEW PUBLICATION** on community-military program, being put out by the Defense Related Services of the NRA, is entitled *Christmas*. It carries activity suggestions for that season of the year. Available free, from the National Recreation Association.

► **ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE**, at the

Pennsylvania Recreation Society Conference, October 23 and 24, of the appointment, by Governor Fine, of a state recreation council.

► **AT THE REQUEST OF THE U. S. AIR FORCE**, the National Recreation Association is compiling a list of industrial firms which publish material, or provide other types of assistance useful in planning and operating recreation programs.

► **A LIST OF SPRING AND SUMMER** short term training opportunities will be published in the February, 1953 issue of *RECREATION*. This is absolutely the last call for those who wish to have their institutes, conferences and workshops included. Send in by return air-mail, and keep your fingers crossed.

► **TWO PUBLICATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED** by the State of California Recreation Commission—*Directory of Public Agencies Providing Year-Round Services and Comparative Data on Finances and Personnel*. The former can be purchased from the Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento, at twenty-six cents, including tax; while the latter can be procured upon request from the Recreation Commission, 909½ Eighth Street, Sacramento 14, California.

► **AN ORDINANCE ALLOCATING \$80,000** for the construction of a swimming pool was recently adopted by the city commission of Jersey City, New Jersey.

► **THE RESULTS OF A STUDY** of 5,000 school children in grades three through eight, in the Albany public schools, will soon be published by the New York State Youth Commission under the title, *Reducing Juvenile Delinquency—What New York State Schools Can Do*. Dr. Ralph B. Spence, educator consultant to the Youth Commission and executive officer of the Columbia University Teachers College Advanced School of Education, is the author.

► **BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1952**, the Pacific Southwest District office of the National Recreation Association will be located in Room 1009, 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

Recent Bond Issues

► **A \$150,000 bond issue** was approved in Kinston, North Carolina, for capital improvement and land acquisition.

► **The state of Rhode Island** passed, by a two to one majority, authorization for a \$500,000 bond issue to develop two beach areas in that state.

► **The voters of Evanston, Illinois**, approved a referendum, by a five to one vote, for a substantial budget increase for the recreation department. In terms of budget, this means that up to \$150,000 may now be budgeted as against a top of \$69,000 previously. It also represents a splendid vote of confidence for the recreation superintendent, Mr. Charles T. Byrnes.

► **In Essex County, New Jersey**, a successful referendum vote granted permissive legislation to levy one mill instead of a three-quarter mill tax for maintenance of county parks.

► **The recreation referendum in Topeka, Kansas** was successful by a vote of 23,506 to 10,247. This means that, under the state law, it will now be possible to levy up to one mill for the establishment of a joint school-city recreation commission and the employment of a year-round recreation director.

Job Opportunities

Vacancies for Service Club Directors have been announced by the Second Air Force with installations in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio and Puerto Rico. Single women are preferred, with United States citizenship, and between the ages of thirty and forty-five. Requisites include college graduation, with three years of recreation experience. Substitutes for a college degree are considered. Basic salary, \$4,200.

Prospective candidates should get in touch with Miss Frances Hedgbeth, Recreation Director-Librarian, Headquarters Second Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS



A Christmas Wish*

For every child the right to grow in stature strong and free
And grace to grow in fellowship; in his own right to be
A loyal, able citizen, endowed for liberty.

For every child a world at peace, a world where hate and fear
Will not destroy brave, youthful dreams; where sympathy and cheer
Awaken joy and glowing faith, to light each hope-bound year.

ANNA H. HAYES

from RECREATION MAGAZINE

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

*Reprinted through courtesy of Mrs. Hayes, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Recreation in America Today

Joseph Prendergast

The following message was presented in Mr. Prendergast's address to the 34th National Recreation Congress.



I believe that the last two years, above everything else, have sharpened the vision of things to come.

The local recreation picture is no longer a picture of service only within the walls of community recreation buildings or within the fences of neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. The recreation needs and demands of the American people are breaking through these limiting boundaries. To meet them adequately, the local public recreation executive has the responsibility of providing the community with the leadership necessary to use all recreation resources and services available for the people's recreation. The American people today also want a balanced recreation program beyond the political boundaries of the local communities in which they live. County, metropolitan, district, state and national resources must all be used and the community recreation executive must have the vision to see the ways in which these extra-urban resources can contribute to his service to the people. If the recreation executive is to maintain his position as the recreation leader of his community, he must have the imagination to see new trends, to take advantage of the opportunities which they bring to him, and to be alert and vigorous in his leadership.

Since June 1950, there has been considerable reorganization of the National Recreation Association under which, among many other things, has been the formation of district advisory committees. These, I am convinced, can become an important force for the advancement of recreation in each of

the districts. It is also hoped that through these district advisory committees, and through district offices, closer service relationships can be established by the association with the professional societies and other recreation organizations of the districts, just as closer relationships are being established at the national level between the more recently organized national advisory committees of the association and national organizations.

It is of the utmost importance to the national recreation movement, as well as to the individual recreation executive and the local recreation agency, that as many recreation leaders as possible should have some active experience and participation in the field outside of their day-to-day single community work. That is how the individual can grow and advance in his chosen career; that is how the local agency can benefit from the experience of other agencies; that is how the national recreation movement can develop the philosophy and the leadership necessary in the world today.

But let there be no mistake. The finest trained professional leadership in the world and the best possible teamwork between the National Recreation Association and professional recreation workers and their societies is not enough, no matter how perfect that teamwork may be.

You can't win a football game, or any other contest, with only two-thirds of a team. It seems to me that recreation is analogous and equivalent to education and that we might therefore learn from the experience of the public education movement.

There is probably no better organized and administered professional or-

ganization than the National Education Association and the finest of teamwork exists between that association and the education profession; in fact, I believe the association has approximately 500,000 professional members—but they have found that such perfect teamwork between a service organization and a profession is not enough.

More and better facilities, more and better teachers and more financial support from the community are considered the three most pressing needs for public education today (and I could also add for public recreation). The NEA and the teachers of the country have found that they cannot meet those needs through their own efforts. They have found that they must have the general support of the public, and they have learned that such support can be obtained only through lay leadership.

As a result, two years ago a National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools was established and every effort has been made since then to win lay citizen support and build lay groups in every community to help the schools. Throughout the nation local citizen groups are being founded to work for better school facilities for all the children. An estimated 5,000 such citizens' organizations, consisting of every segment of the community, have already been established.

Educators are citing this tremendous growth of citizen interest as one of the most encouraging developments of the last five years. They have come to realize that there is no more effective channel through which the nation can strengthen and develop the entire structure of our public school system than through citizen participation.

And what has the national recreation movement been doing about this during the past few years? Speaking frankly, I would say we have been too preoccupied with our own growing pains to do much, and we are losing our public support. Even the long-accepted and well-established citizen recreation boards and commissions have been dropping by the wayside and the neighborhood groups are no longer as active in many recreation systems as they used to be. We are in danger of cutting ourselves off from

the very source of our strength: the people of our communities and their natural leaders.

The history of community recreation is the oft-told story of a small citizen group becoming interested in some phase of recreation and then going on to a greater understanding of a community's need for recreation until a community-wide, year-round, tax-supported recreation program has been established under professionally trained leadership.

I believe that as members of the team, the association and the professional workers should together seek

their missing team mate—the lay citizen interested in recreation.

I believe the framework of organization exists if we will but restore it to its proper place. During World War I the association established what was called the War Camp Community Service. It did so at the request of the War Department in order to obtain community cooperation to take care of the recreation needs of the soldiers from the training camps. It was eminently successful in enlisting the wholehearted support of the outstanding national and community leaders of the country.

After the war similar work was carried on under the name of Community Services and a great deal more was accomplished for the recreation movement. Then came the frenzied years of prosperity and the disastrous years of the depression and, for many reasons which I cannot go into here, the emphasis shifted from the citizen interested in recreation.

Now I believe is the time to restore the balance. Both citizen leader and professional worker are necessary if America is to realize its recreation potential. Today the National Recreation Association has board members from every corner of the country. It should have more.

Today the association has 350 honorary members and sponsors. Through these honorary members, the support of many groups is obtained and, through the sponsors, many thousands of lay citizens are now being reached. There should be more honorary members, more local sponsors, more individual citizen support.

Today local recreation boards and their lay members have varying degrees of relationship with the association, but this should be a stronger, a closer relationship and all boards should be part of the recreation movement.

Of all community agencies, the recreation agency is or should be closest to the hearts of the people. It should receive the greatest support from the leaders of the community. I think you will agree with me that there is an important job for us to do before it is too late. We must welcome the lay citizen to the recreation team and we must start doing it now.

There should be teamwork between the National Recreation Association, individual local, state and national recreation agencies, public and private, and professional recreation workers and their societies and associations on all levels. Yes—but more than that, teamwork between all men of good will, be they professional workers, lay board members or community leaders, who have at heart the best interests of recreation in America and in the world. On such a team, I ask for the National Recreation Association not the high place of leadership, but the humble place of service.

Just Published . . . for YOU



the recreation leader

**The why, what, and how of a beneficial
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by E. O. HARBIN

Author of THE FUN ENCYCLOPEDIA

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THE FUN ENCYCLOPEDIA

by E. O. HARBIN

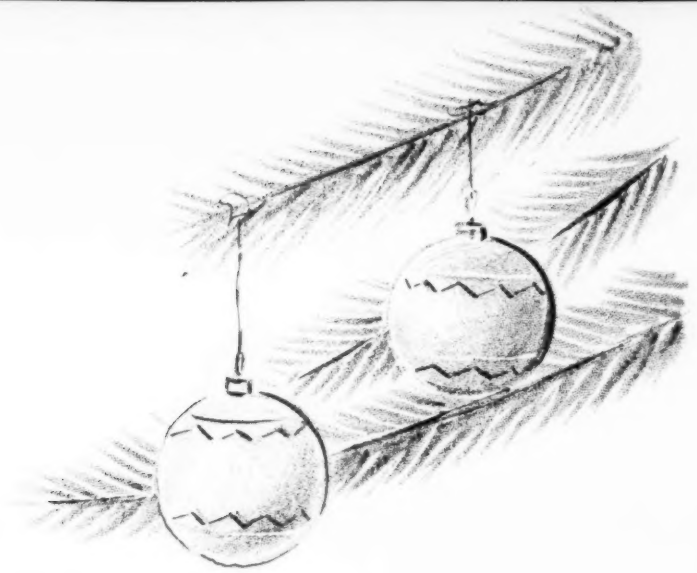
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Ornaments on Your Tree

Virginia Nelle Wilson

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Bobby did not shout and run excitedly toward the large and glittering Christmas tree by the fireplace. Instead he burst into tears. "Santa Claus didn't like our tree," he wailed.

The child ran to the window and pressed his face against the cold pane. In the snowdrift outside the door lay a lopsided cedar with short bits of foil icicles and two forgotten glass baubles caught in its scrawny branches.

This was the cedar which the boy and his aged great-grandfather had cut. Together they had dragged it home through the deep snow. They had unwrapped each piece of tinsel, each golden ball. They had trimmed the tree for Santa Claus and he had scorned their assistance. During the night the ragged but "beautiful" tree had been discarded for the perfect and elaborately decorated specimen by the artistic adults of the family.

We "wise" grown-ups oftentimes feel that beauty is the purpose of Christmas decorations. Beauty, symmetry and elaborateness; but such is not the case. Beauty is but incidental to the love and feeling, the history and tradition

of holiday trimmings. Our modern customs of this season have been given us by the people of many centuries, a queer mixture of pagan and Christian beliefs.

Our basic holiday decoration is the evergreen. "Bringing in the greens" has its roots in the profound reverence which all ancients felt for nature. In their simple and childish minds, all nature was alive. In every fountain, bush and tree dwelt a spirit. These spirits in green boughs were brought indoors during the long winter months to insure protection for the family. So deep rooted was this custom that the early Christian churches could not successfully ban it, so they adopted it.

Many legends about the tree have been told and retold through the centuries, but history says that it was Martin Luther who first decorated a tree for his home. Luther loved nature, God and his children. As he walked through the woods one night, deep in contemplation and communion with his God, he saw a snow-covered tree reflecting the lights of a brilliant star.

In this bit of nature he saw a beauty he wanted to preserve and to share, so he carried a small fir tree to his

home and placed candles upon its branches. Yearly at Christmas time his family followed this practice. It was not until 58 years later, 1604, that German literature mentions its great popularity in that country. Prince Albert carried the custom to Queen Victoria's court in England, and gradually the Christmas tree became the very center of the holiday celebration.

Let's trim your Christmas tree and trace the story behind each decoration.

First, you will spread the thick green branches and entwine them with strands of tiny electric lights. These lights are but replacements for the candles which Luther first put upon his tree to represent the shining stars. Candles have had deep religious significance through the ages. In the most ancient Jewish and Roman rites the burning of candles represented knowledge. So our modern candle-lights glow as symbols of enlightenment in Christendom.

As you loop the ropes of gold and silver, cranberries and popcorn on your tree, you are practicing a pagan custom. Long before the days of Christianity, the old Teutonic tribes coiled strings of fruit and grain to honor the sacred dragon, Nithaggr. Like

these same Teutons, you will place golden balls upon the branches of your tree. In an ancient rite, glittering balls of the precious metal were hung to pay homage to Balder, god of the ever mystical sun.

The hanging of red balls and imitation fruit upon the tree has come to us from the peasants of southern Europe. Ripe and juicy apples are hung upon their trees, and on Christmas Eve these treats are fed to the farm animals, those lowly witnesses in the stable when the Christ Child was born.

aged husband was bedfast and unable to provide for the family, she did not complain but was known throughout the community for her good deeds. One morning while she was bent over her task in the wood, an elf came to her. "Take from beneath this tree," he said, "and don't look into your basket until you are home."

On her way home the basket became very heavy, but the woman was obedient. When she returned to her kitchen she poured the cones out upon the floor. Each one was solid silver. We honor that good woman when we hang each shimmering cone—or so the people of the Hartz Mountains say.

Another legend of this same district explains the tiny yellow canaries which you may have among your tree trinkets. These little birds are replicas of the canaries who found refuge in a huge fir tree during a terrible blizzard one Christmas Eve. Old residents of the Hartz Mountains say that the canaries are still singing about that night, praising the Power who guided them to the protection of that old Christmas tree.

Every Yuletide tree must have a roly-poly Santa Claus dangling in a conspicuous place, for he has become the very symbol of the Christmas spirit of giving. Our modern Santa with his broad smile, bright red suit, high black boots, and all his jolly fatness is the product of Clement Moore's imagination in his poem, "The Night Before Christmas."

The original St. Nick was a very thin young bishop who lived about 300 A.D., and who went about doing good. It was St. Nick who started the giving of goodies to all deserving children. It was he who left presents in the shoes of the Dutch boys and girls. Some smart child, no doubt, outwitted the generous man by leaving a boot or stretchable stocking in place of his small wooden shoe. His little friends must have played follow-the-leader, for today the stocking has replaced the shoe and is as much a part of Christmas as the tree itself.

Next you will hang a tiny bell which continuously tinkles its bit of holiday merriment. The bell is the most primitive type of musical instrument but it did not find its way into religious

celebration until the Medieval Ages. Then, bells became a part of the call to worship. During this time they were considered almost living beings. Prayers were offered that God might make their sounds "summon the faithful, drive away storms, and terrify evil spirits."

Great bursts of melody rang out over the communities on Christmas Eve. Each pealing of the church bells told of the birth of Christ, and symbolized his second coming. And the bell, large or small, has found its place upon your tree.

Other tiny musical instruments which you might be using for brightness have come to us from Europe also. You may have little golden harps, the "instruments of the angels," like those used in the dawn services in Wales. Or you may have bright-colored metal horns which represent the old Danish custom of "blowing in the Yule." Just as the sun rose on Christmas morning, the trumpeteers played four hymns representing the four corners of the world.

It takes no delving into history books to know that the dainty little angels which twist and turn on slender threads are reminders of the morning when angels witnessed the Holy Birth.

And the luminous star gleaming on the slender tip of the tree is, of course, the star which guided the wise men and shepherds to the famous birthplace. In many European countries the shining of the first star on Christmas Eve is the signal to start the holiday celebrations.

So, in the shimmer of the lights about the base of your tree you place a tiny crèche, the miniature scene so loved by your family. The first crèche was made by St. Francis of Assisi. It was but a simple manger with a doll representing the tiny Babe of Bethlehem. Small children brought gifts to the Christ Child, while their elders brought prayers. Beside the crude scene, Francis and his brother monks sang ancient carols.

Each year more and more was added to the simple scene. Its popularity grew until during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries such displays became common throughout the continent of Europe. The most skilled arti-



Each year thousands of Londoners admire fairy lights of tree in Trafalgar Square.

From this same region of Europe comes the tradition of the decorative lantern you may place upon a bough. Lanterns, especially polished for this holiday, are used by these people to light the trail to the church for the early dawn Christ Mass. From this early morning ceremony comes the very name, Christmas.

No tree would be complete without the small silver cones which twinkle and reflect the lights. The use of these comes from an ancient legend of the Hartz Mountain district. It is said that each day a good but poor old woman gathered pine cones to be used for fuel in her home. Even though her

sans were employed to produce these religious panoramas. Rich velvets embroidered with gold threads and valuable jewels adorned all the figures.

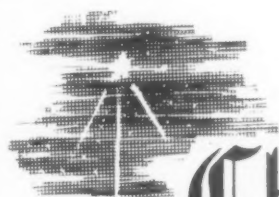
But today, we find again the scene as it should be—simple, unadorned, realistic. It has taken an important place in telling the story of Jesus in

the home, the school and the church.

In the future, as you trim your tree, remember the significance of each bauble and ornament. Each tells a story of the ages gone by, a story you will retell to the coming generations. Don't be guilty of thinking that a Christmas tree is but a thing of beauty, an ex-

pensive and elaborate decoration. Be proud to take part in this rich blending of the old and the new, sharing this experience with all the peoples of the Christian world.

Like the small child, love your Christmas tree for what it means, not what it costs.



Christmas

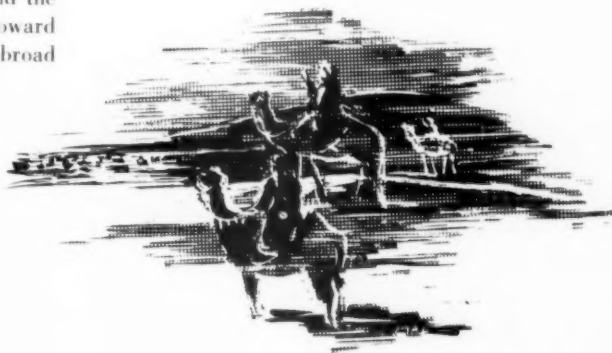
God of this festive season, may the joy of friendships and family gatherings, and the giving of gifts, illuminate our lives with a radiance that will transform the drabness of the world. May the tender memories of Christmas stay with us always to brighten our lives in days of adversity. Let no distractions or busyness with trivial things keep us from the pilgrimage of the shepherds and the sages. May we open our hearts to the color and cheer of this anniversary, and to the coming of thy spirit into human life.

As we sing the carols of his nativity, may new hope quicken our hearts, and may their sweet tones dispel the discords of human life. May we lift our eyes above the darkened earth to the star that summons us to glorious living. May the candle flame point us to the light of thy truth, and the burning yule logs warm our hearts toward the needy and the lonely. Shed abroad

throughout the earth the Christmas friendliness, until animosities are forgotten and hatreds disappear, until suffering is relieved and mankind bows before the Prince of Peace.

Let not our minds be busy inns, where there is no room for the Christ of Christmas, but rather open doors, where the spirit of this friend of all men will enter and find an abiding place. Help us to know that close at hand the Christ child is waiting to be welcomed into our lives. Amen.

ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT, *Boys' Prayers*, Association Press, New York, 1947.





Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director, National Recreation Association, Chairman of Congress, delivers his report, "Recreation in America Today."

THERE IS A SORT OF MAGIC in watching a congress get under way, in seeing it develop in a few hours from a pile of packing cases in the secretary's office to a humming, busy meeting. Exhibits blossom in the consultation and exhibit rooms, early arrivers find themselves bustling about in the performance of unforeseen jobs, and suddenly hordes of delegates materialize out of nowhere and start lining up at the registration desk. Old friends hail each other, introductions are the order of the day, while an air of gaiety and anticipation finds its way to the most remote corner of the hotel lobby.

Spotted throughout the crowd again this year were the uniforms of all branches of the military, for the armed services continued their practice of sending a large delegation of representatives. Included among them were not only service club directors and their staff members but such service officers as Colonel Raymond Stone, Jr., Chief of Special Services, U.S. Army, Captain W. G. Chapple, Director, Special Services, U.S. Navy, Colonel B. E. Nowotny, Chief, Personnel Services Division, U.S. Air Force, and Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Stallings, Special Services Branch, U.S. Marine Corps. Representatives of the community services branches of the armed forces were present—the Community Services Branch of the Army, headed by Ott Romney, and the Office of Community Services, U.S. Air Force by its chief, Sherwood Gates. Lieutenant General Robert W. Harper, Commanding General of the Air Training Command, U.S. Air Force, was a guest speaker.

Although the Congress was to be opened officially on Monday evening, the conferences and meetings of special groups got under way earlier; as usual, starting with a Saturday morning meeting of all National Recreation Association staff members in attendance. All day Sunday there

THIRTY-FOURTH NATIONAL

were section meetings of the American Recreation Society; and at their annual business meeting on Sunday evening, Theresa Brungardt, Vermont Director of Recreation, was elected president for the coming year. On Monday morning the wives of delegates gathered, under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. F. Powell of the Seattle City Council, to plan their own recreation for the week, and Mrs. George Hjelte from Los Angeles was elected president. Meanwhile, recreation executives, industrial, hospital, town and country recreation leaders and armed services personnel all held their separate workshop conferences.

Some of the meetings continued into the afternoon, when the first of a series of leadership training courses also was offered, under the leadership of National Recreation Association staff members—Frank A. Staples, Arts and Crafts; Grace Walker, Dramatics; Mildred Scanlon, Social Recreation.

The first social event occurred at five o'clock when delegates were invited to a tea given by the National Recreation Association to welcome guests, have them meet those association board members who were present, and bring together old and new friends over refreshments.

In between times, during the day, guests were getting settled and attendance figures were steadily mounting, finally to reach the total of 819 registered delegates. This was considered excellent in view of the fact that many delegates had great distances to travel in order to reach Seattle; and it was inevitable that quite a number of municipal and agency budgets could not be stretched to cover the trip. Forty-one states, District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii were represented, as were other countries including Canada, Germany and Japan. As usual, a generous number of public-spirited laymen attended.

All delegates learned during this busy week that storied western hospitality is a reality. Everything possible was done to make visitors happy and to show them local things of interest. (Since Mount Rainier was coy throughout the Congress, arrangements were made for a busload of delegates to go to the mountain on Friday. They verified its very beautiful existence.) Seattle literally put out the welcome mat—before the hotel entrance. Also, a large banner of welcome in the lobby of the Olympic gave evidence of the local feeling and added to the festive atmosphere. In the grand ballroom, where general evening meetings were held, there hung an impressive giant seal of the National Recreation Association with its slogan underneath, "Recreation for a Strong America." This was made and presented to the Congress by the Boeing Airplane Company.

RECREATION CONGRESS - in Review

During the entire week Ben Evans, Director of Recreation in Seattle and Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, personally saw to it that a large and fresh supply of Seattle roses was on hand in the Seattle local information booth, to be handed out to visitors each day.

Among many invitations extended to guests was one from Reginald Parsons, former NRA sponsor, to visit the tower of the Northern Life Insurance Building and enjoy its magnificent view of the city.

Commercial exhibits located in the accessible and attractive Spanish Lounge, just off the lobby, were colorful and crowded again this year. A few other special exhibits, in addition to that of the Seattle State Park and Recreation Commission, included the live display of arts and crafts, put on by the Long Beach Recreation Department at the invitation of the Congress Committee. Its crafts activities were demonstrated here, and delegates invited to participate. Another featured the exchange display of Japanese arts and crafts which was so popular at the Boston Congress last year. Those interested in the planning of playgrounds made a special visit to the NRA Consultation Center to see the Noguchi-Whittlesey design for a modernistic playground.



Ralph Wilson, Washington State Parks, hard at work setting up ARS exhibit.

Mrs. Ruth Pike, Washington State Parks, and Mrs. James Lewis, Nebraska.



The Consultation Center itself, though rather off the beaten track, was spacious and gay with its display of the association's published materials. Many of these were sold, especially the new series of program booklets, and orders were taken. One of the most popular books in the room, as usual, was the consultant's appointment book.

A press room was set up for the convenience of delegates wishing to send stories home to their local papers and the summarizers of all meetings cooperated by reporting for an interview immediately after their meetings. Local press coverage was good.

Summaries of the discussion meetings, incidentally, were mimeographed on the spot in "The Rough Draft" and made available at the congress. These should not be confused with the *Congress Proceedings* available in December at \$2.25 a copy. The latter will be more comprehensive and more carefully edited.

Underneath all gaiety, the note of serious purpose, for which the Congress is known, was again strongly felt this year. The hotel lobby and corridors were deserted during meetings, and attendance at general sessions was exceptionally fine. The evening addresses and the workshop discussions stimulated many corridor conferences, breakfast meetings and "bull sessions" in delegates' hotel rooms.

Evening Sessions

The program of the official opening session on Monday evening was launched in a moving and impressive manner when the deep-toned notes of organ music heralded the surprise entrance, down the center aisle, of fifty boy scouts carrying large American flags, followed by a senior color guard representing each of the armed services. As they stood in formation before the speakers' dais, a soloist filled the room with a lovely rendition of "God Bless America."

After this, the meeting was officially called to order by Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director of the National Recreation Association and Chairman of the Congress, who welcomed all delegates and friends in the name of the association before turning it over to the chairman, Otto Mallery, who is also chairman of the association's board of directors. The invocation was given by The Reverend W. J. McGettigan. State and city officials were introduced, and greetings to delegates were expressed in person by The Honorable Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of the State of Washington, and The Honorable Allan Pomeroy, Mayor of Seattle.

A trend which was to persist through the other meetings of this year's congress was keyed by the two principal speakers of the evening. Lt. General Robert W. Harper,

CONGRESS - in Review

Commanding General of the Air Training Command, U.S. Air Force, in his address "A Challenge to the Recreation Forces of America," and George Hjelte, General Manager of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Activities of the NRA, in speaking on "Recreation in the Continuing Emergency." Both stressed attention to the individual in planning the recreation program, and urged that planning be done on a more selective basis rather than in terms of mass production.

"Make it a quality program," urged General Harper, "and don't use the whip! There is no way that man has yet conceived of forcing another man to do something that he does not want to do." Mr. Hjelte pointed out that servicemen seek off-duty recreation out of uniform and like to participate in a community program on the same basis as any other citizen. "This suggests not a desire to be anonymous so much as a desire to be accepted not by reason of any special identification implied by the uniform, but rather for one's own self," Mr. Hjelte said. "Contact needs to be made with the individual, not with the uniform."

As a break in the more serious aspects of the program, a very enjoyable interlude was offered by the lively members of "The Four Teens" of the U.S. Air Force, the 1952 International Champion Barbershop Quartet. They were recalled again and again by enthusiastic applause, while General Harper beamed appreciatively.

The Tuesday evening meeting began with general singing under the leadership of Wayne S. Hertz, Chairman, Division of Music, Central Washington College, and was chaired by Mrs. Paul Gallagher, charming member of the NRA board of directors. The meeting was productive of two excellent addresses. A welcome guest from Canada, petite Dr. Henrietta A. R. Anderson of Victoria, who is known throughout the Northwest as an excellent speaker, moved her audience with an inspirational talk on the subject of "Recreation and the Richer Life." Dr. Paul F. Douglass, Advisor to the President of the Republic of Korea and Counsel to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is also chairman of the NRA National Advisory Committee for the Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel, gave a stimulating address on "Leadership for the National Recreation Movement." (Dr. Douglass' talk is published in full in the November issue of RECREATION.)

Colorful entertainment during the session was provided by the unexpected and somewhat startling appearance—with a shattering war whoop—of Indian dancers. The Ernesties, Roger and Gloria, have made a study of Indian dances and have collected authentic and beautiful costumes. These were explained as the dances proceeded. The dancers were provided through the courtesy of the Queen Anne's Lion's Club.

The program of the third evening, Wednesday, was chaired by Kenneth B. Colman, one of Seattle's leading

citizens, and former long-time member of the Seattle Park Board. The principle speaker, The Right Reverend Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., Bishop of Olympia, spoke on the spiritual implications of recreation, and his address was an inspiring one. Entertainment on this evening was supplied by a quartet which figured as runner-up in the Seattle Regional Barbershop Quartet Contest, and again delegates responded enthusiastically to the colorful rendition of old favorites. The quartet appeared through the courtesy of the Seattle Park Department.

The end of the day's work sessions on Thursday ushered in the most gala affair of the big meeting, the Congress banquet. The crystal chandeliers of the Spanish Ballroom shone down upon a glittering array of napery, silver and



The tour included a visit to the University of Washington. Being greeted cordially by its president, Henry Schmitz (right), are Susan M. Lee, Mrs. Paul Gallagher and Joseph Prendergast.

flowers. An orchid corsage had been placed by each plate. The speakers table extended the length of the long room and had been set for thirty honored guests.

Diners were seated at seven o'clock, and dinner service was accompanied by the music of a string-trio provided by the Seattle Park Department.

Otto T. Mallory, acted as toastmaster, and the evening program started when Mrs. C. M. McCune, daughter of the late Judge Austin E. Griffiths—for many years a board member of the association and known as the "Father of Seattle's Playgrounds"—presented the NRA with a \$3,000 check, her father's bequest to the association. Said she, "My father always advised me to make the best use of my leisure time, and added, 'Do it now.' Therefore, in this presentation, I am hastening to carry out his instructions."

James E. Rogers and J. R. Batchelor, both retired from the National Recreation Association staff, were honored during the evening for their contributions to the recreation movement through their many years of service to that organization.

On the gayer side, ladies at the speakers' table were personally presented with orchid corsages by Mrs. Ethel Mori, Mrs. Aina K. Manuel, and Mrs. Thelma Wicke of Hawaii, while the gentlemen received an orchid lei and a

kiss, according to old Hawaiian custom. All orchids at the banquet were contributed by the Honolulu Parks and Recreation Department and were flown from Hawaii by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau for the occasion.

The King, Queen and Prime Minister of Seafair—the Seattle Centennial which was celebrated this year—were guests at the speakers' table and, in a formal ceremony, knighted officials of the NRA.

Among the treats of the evening, a concert of songs was rendered by the excellent "Music Under the Stars" chorus of the Seattle Recreation and Parks Department. (See the February 1952 issue of RECREATION for a detailed account of this local recreation program.)

As principle speaker of the evening, Thomas E. Rivers,



Tom Rivers looks on while Mrs. Howard Braucher, widow of the late president of the National Recreation Association, receives an orchid corsage from Mrs. Thelma Wicke of Hawaii.

Secretary of the Congress, gave an excellent and thrilling report of his recent trip around the world in the interests of recreation.

Daytime Meetings

The usual morning sessions, at which the summaries of discussion meetings of the preceding day are presented, were abandoned this year in favor of making the summaries available to delegates in mimeographed form. This way of saving that time for other meetings was an experiment, the success of which has not as yet been determined.

One general session was held on Thursday morning, however, during which Joseph Prendergast reported on "Recreation in America;" and members of the national advisory committees, which the NRA has set up, reported upon their activities. The meeting was chaired by Susan M. Lee, Secretary of the Board of the National Recreation Association. The committees, and the representatives reporting, were: the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Activities of the National Recreation Association, George Hjelle, Chairman; the Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, Chairman; Recreation Research, George D. Butler, Secretary; Recreation Programs and Activities, Virginia Musselman, Secretary; and the Study of Recreation Lead-

ership in the Southern Region, W. C. Sutherland, Study Director, Charles E. Reed, Manager, Field Department, National Recreation Association, spoke on "The Work of the District Advisory Committees."

The reports which gave a clear picture of the recent growth in the recreation movement and of the expansion of the association's services and activities were received with interest and enthusiasm. (For remarks from Mr. Prendergast's address, see page 383.)

The content of the fifty-four discussion meetings scheduled each day from 9:15 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and in some instances to 5:30 P.M., included such topics as: Why Civil Defense Needs Recreation; Major Current Surfacing Problems; Building the Recreation Program—Arts and Crafts; Music; For Board Members Only; The Role of County Government in Recreation; Regional Planning at Work; Design and Construction of Special Recreation Facilities; How Creative Are You in Using Volunteers?; Building a Well-Rounded Program in Indoor Recreation Centers; Activity Programs for Oldsters; Recreation and Park Department Relationships; In-Service Training Programs That Work; How are Municipalities Providing Camping Opportunities?; Understanding a Recreation Program for Girls and Women; Highly Organized Midget Athletics are Harmful—Fact or Fancy?; Recreation in Parks and Forests—National, State and Local; Recreation Personnel Problems; Getting in on the Recreation Planning of New Schools; and others. A special workshop, under the chairmanship of G. Ott Romney, met on Friday morning to discuss some of the implications of nationally sponsored recreation programs.

The Recreation Leadership Training sessions, started on Monday, continued each day with the exception of Wednesday. These were popular, as usual, and provided delegates with a "refresher" experience, new techniques and materials to take back to their local jobs.

Special Meetings

In addition to the pre-congress special conferences previously mentioned, the usual luncheons, dinners and other meetings either sprang up spontaneously, or held to pre-arranged schedules. Among them were the meetings of the NRA National Advisory Committees on: Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel; Recreation Research (first meeting); Defense Related Activities.

The annual American Recreation Society luncheon was held Monday noon at which time fellowships were awarded to G. B. Fitzgerald, retiring society president, and Ted Banks, President of the Athletic Institute; and citations were awarded to George Butler, research specialist of the NRA, and James E. Rogers, retired NRA staff member for "distinguished service to their fellow man in the field of recreation." A dinner for all delegates from the Northwest took place on Monday evening. Those who had taken the Yellowstone Park Tour en route to the Congress, met on Thursday morning. Former and present Red Cross workers gathered at luncheon, as did the National Recreation School Alumni—in their annual reunion.

At the special dinner meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Activities on Tuesday eve-

CONGRESS - in Review

ning, a statement was prepared on the responsibility of local communities for providing off-post recreation services. (See page 418)

On Tuesday afternoon, an unscheduled demonstration of modern dance was presented by Martha Nishitani and Dancers, at the invitation of the Seattle Park Department. A professional group, these dancers urge expanded interest in modern creative dancing for children, teenagers, adults—particularly teachers. As an outgrowth of their demonstration, another meeting was set up for all those interested in the creative aspects of recreation.

Other Activities

Play and entertainment always prove to be "grist for the mill" for recreation people, for leadership in such activities is a part of their business. Therefore, no time was wasted, and pointers as well as fun were picked up during the social hours which had been planned by the Congress and the Local Arrangements Committees. The NRA tea on Monday, and the entertainment during evening sessions, were followed by a succession of enjoyable and interesting events.

Another very special tea, which turned out to be a combination tea and musicale, had been arranged for the wives of delegates on Tuesday afternoon. As guests of the Seattle Art Museum, they were transported to the party in cars placed at their disposal. The curator of the museum and her assistants acted as hostesses. A musical program was offered by a trio of charming girls, who played the piano, violin and cello. Guests were personally conducted through the museum and given time to examine some of its beautiful treasures, notably the unusual collection of exquisite Chinese jade—of which it is justifiably proud. Beautifully served and truly delicious refreshments were the final treat. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of Seattle's mayor, and Mrs. Eugene Fuller, wife of the man whose donation made the museum possible.

Evening parties or social gatherings, after all meetings were over, were in the capable hands of Mildred Scanlon, a social recreation specialist of the NRA.

On Monday evening, guests were invited to the Olympic Bowl, one of the hotel's night club ballrooms, only to discover themselves in the midst of a circus. Scenery and props had been donated by the local recreation department and brought participants right into the big tent. A group of delegates, drafted to be part of the show, suddenly appeared in the colorful and humorous costumes of circus folk. Clowns, barkers, dancers, majorettes and so on, made a grand entrance. They circulated through the crowd, creating considerable laughter and, to put it mildly, some chaos. Here, Keith Macdonald, Executive Director of Greater Vallejo Recreation District, California, really came into his own. By special request Mr. Macdonald, who is the leading spirit and accomplished performer of the Vallejo Recreation Department's clown club (see January 1952 issue of RECREATION), had brought his own clown costume. He appeared in full regalia, and—as the saying goes—really "went to town." When Miss Scanlon could

at last be heard, the guests settled down to a series of ice breakers and other hilarious games.

On Tuesday evening, still undaunted, delegates threw themselves into one of their favorite pastimes, folk and couple dancing; while Wednesday evening brought the initial performance of what it is hoped will become the annual "Congress Little Show"—a collection of acts put on by the guests themselves. After the banquet on Thursday, the last evening of the Congress, social dancing—with an orchestra—was provided in the Olympic Bowl.

One of the most interesting and enjoyable events of the week, however, was the truly excellent all-day bus tour of Seattle, which had been beautifully organized down to the last detail by the Local Arrangements Committee. The committee reported really excellent cooperation from local officials and organizations—such as the transit system, police department, state highway department, schools, chamber of commerce, and so on. This was clearly evident as the cavalcade, with its motorcycle escort, wheeled through busy intersections against the lights, stopped to play with the baby elephant in the zoo, lunched in the new modern high school, was personally greeted by the president of the University of Washington, Dr. Henry Schmitz, the commanding officer of Fort Lawton, Colonel G. H. Wilson, the district engineer of the government locks and ship canal, and so on, throughout the day.

Twelve full buses left the hotel at 9:30 in the morning and returned at 6:00 in the evening. Passengers were not too weary to be enthusiastic about the natural beauty of the city, its recreation facilities and beautiful field houses—about which we in the East have heard so much.

Among the highlights of the day was an unusual opportunity to see the *Slo-Mo-Shun*, fastest speedboat in the world, in action, from the Lake Washington Floating Bridge. She was the only boat to finish in the 1952 Gold Cup race, when she broke her own record with a run of 178.497 miles per hour. Officials had arranged a demonstration especially for the Congress guests. Upon special invitation, the Boeing Airplane Company plant was visited, where Norman Allen, assistant to the president—as well as sponsor of the NRA—welcomed guests in behalf of President William Allen. The impressive Boeing Annual Hobby Show (see RECREATION, April 1952) was open for the inspection of delegates, and refreshments were served.

Another special treat was arranged by the Department of Parks at their dramatically constructed Aqua Theatre at Green Lake, in the heart of residential Seattle (see RECREATION, February 1952), where the buses were unloaded and a program of singing and champion high diving was presented.

Special Conferences

Detailed information regarding the special conferences on Recreation for Business and Industrial Employees, Hospital Recreation, and Rural Recreation, as well as a complete coverage of evening addresses and other items on the Congress programs, will be available in the *Congress Proceedings*, to be published by the National Recreation Association later this month. *Order Your Proceedings NOW!*

CONGRESS CAPSULES

COMMUNITY RECREATION FOR THE ARMED FORCES



Harold Lathrop, defense staff, NRA; Lt. Cmdr. J. W. McGhee, U. S. Navy; Lt. Col. R. L. Stallings, U. S. Marine Corps; Col. Raymond Stone, Jr., Special Services Division of U. S. Army; Col. B. E. Nowotny, U. S. Air Force; Arthur Williams, defense staff, NRA; J. Ver Lee, Oakland; Austin Welch, community services, U. S. Army.

Community recreation for the armed forces is a two-way street and all participants in the sessions emphasized this fact. The community, as the military see it, is that area within easy reach of the average serviceman when off duty. If he is going to use his free time to best advantage by joining hands with civilians to enjoy the same things recreationally and spiritually, there is need for a variety of facilities and programs in which he can participate. Military and the civil planners, through joint action, must concentrate on strengthening the ties between both. An "open door" policy must be emphasized.

Planning recreation facilities and programs to meet the impact of military personnel should be no different from accepted practice in planning for the community—except as to type and amount. They should not be planned as something separate and distinct from the community, but should be accomplished so as to make the serviceman and servicewoman feel that they are a part of community life.

The serviceman wants to pay his own way—the opportunity to stand on his own feet, the same as any other individual in the community. Recreation

organizations must take the lead in helping the serviceman to become integrated into community life.

All community organizations, both public and private, should have an opportunity to share the responsibilities and compensations from such worthwhile participation. They should be given assignments as members of coordinating committees or for specific jobs in the over-all program which brings the serviceman into all parts of community life.

Liaison committees should be appointed by the mayor or mayor and commanding officer, unless already existing committees are utilized to bring about the closer relationships between the community and the military. Sometimes community councils, Chest councils, recreation or church councils can do the job of coordination without any additional mandates. Facilities and programs of already existing private, public and church groups must be utilized fully before planning new ones.

Programs must be inclusive and planned to meet a variety of interests and personalities. Intellectual hospitality is as important as providing for physical or social participation. Commercial recreation interests should be included in the planning group if the variety of wishes and desires are to be satisfied.

Although the major job of off-post recreation falls upon the community, the military want to be in on the planning and will help wherever possible. The present situation differs greatly from World War II because of many more teen-age men in service; and what was done then will probably have to be somewhat changed to meet the needs of the younger military personnel. Programs must be made on a long-time basis and every effort should be made to have a sufficient number of military personnel on the liaison committee to give continuity of policy regardless of changes made in the top command.

A RECREATION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS



Margaret Dankworth, NRA staff; Nita Upmeyer, Supervisor, King County Parks and Recreation, Seattle; Margaret Wilson, Winnipeg, Canada; Helen G. Smith, Professor Physical Education for Women, State College of Washington; Dr. H. Jean Swenson, Assistant Professor, U. of California; and Mildred Noble, Seattle Park Department.

Recreation interests of girls and women were broken down into:

1. *Imitative play.* Small girls are interested in play activities imitating the work and recreation of their mothers and other adults.

2. *Creative activities.* These are activities that best give girls emotional satisfaction, and include arts, crafts, dancing, music and drama.

3. *Co-recreational activities.* There is a great desire among girls of adolescent age and older for more of these activities, including social dancing, group and individual sports, all kinds of parties.

4. *Sports and athletics.* While the major team games seem to be losing popularity among older girls and women, there is always a sizable group who want and need these activities. There should be ample opportunity to learn the sports which lend themselves to co-recreational play and carry over into adult life, such as: golf, skiing, tennis, badminton, swimming.

The success of a program for girls and women varies greatly among different communities according to the emphasis, time, money and leadership given to it, and to the understanding of, and the sympathy for, these activities.

ties by the sponsoring agency.

Failure to meet the needs of girls has resulted from the tendency to give the girls a lesser copy of the program that is already operating for the boys, and this is usually mainly athletic, and to the lack of competent leadership, with a great many early programs using men leaders exclusively, even for girls' programs. However, most systems are steadily enlarging and improving their girls' programs and now have women supervisors, and are developing a more equitable distribution of time, space, facilities and money for their program. More emphasis is being given to the arts, crafts, music, homemaking, rhythmic and co-recreational activities.

Resultant implications as to program content:

1. We should continue activities which have proved to be sound recreational practices, such as: sports, active games, and creative and homemaking activities.

2. We should provide experiences for girls as girls. Women supervisors and women leaders should be used. The program should include activities for girls of all ages. Girls' activities, mainly, should be set up on a participation and not a competitive basis.

3. We should broaden the scope of the program by providing for the needs of society, as well as the needs of the individual and the group—recognize the area of social service as one of our functions and provide people with a chance to serve the community. This would include analyzing the community and judging the program to see if all who need recreation are being properly served.

4. We should consider the following means to stimulate participation:

- a. Develop better leadership.
- b. Maintain better public relations.
- c. Give information on recreational services of all local agencies.

5. We should increase the scope and program by bettering public support.

6. There should be more women on the boards which provide the finances and formulate the policies. More pressure and influence should be brought to bear upon these boards, and upon heads of departments, in behalf of the program for women and girls.

COLLEGE AND GRADUATE TRAINING FOR RECREATION



Charles K. Brightbill, U. of Illinois; Verna Rensvold, Kansas City, Missouri; G. B. Fitzgerald, U. of Minnesota; Paul F. Douglass, Advisor to President of Republic of Korea; John L. Hutchinson, Columbia U.; and Norman Kunde, University of Washington.

All members of this panel were strikingly in accord with the idea that college and graduate training for recreation must represent a cooperative endeavor between "producers and consumers." Professional preparation requires a very realistic approach that can come about only when a team work relationship has been achieved.

From the consumer aspect:

1. There must be alertness for potential leadership and an attempt to recruit desirable persons.

2. Employment of professionally prepared people should be followed.

3. Recreation departments must set up an environment in which professional people will want to work.

4. The colleges and universities must be informed of what is wanted in the way of teaching—the needs must be clarified by job analysis and good follow-up of progress of employees.

5. Internships should be set up as a means of practical experience.

6. Recreation leaders must do a better job of education and interpretation in their own community.

7. Recreation departments must assist in conducting of research and help to carry out experiments; new methods, procedures, techniques require combined efforts.

In summing up, recreation departments must continually solicit, and deserve, help of the training institutions.

From the university aspect:

Recreation requires far more qualities and characteristics for success than scholarship alone. Personality, diverse recreational interests, previous group

experiences are all factors that must be taken into account.

In recruiting: Entrance depends upon the college or university itself and the admission requirements. The longer an institution has been in the business of training the more referrals are to be expected. Majors in the program bring in others; student personnel bureaus make referral of students.

Selection of candidates: The careless selection of candidates makes for meaningless training. An investigation of present graduates has disclosed that only two out of five candidates had some promise in the field. It was felt that we would go a long way in selection if we had a means of determining the presence of the characteristics of resourcefulness, imagination, personality, and enthusiasm.

College instructors can be of great help in recruiting by being very clear about the focus of their curriculums—whether for hospital recreation, community recreation, or industrial recreation and so on; stating concisely the general entrance requirements of the college and special requirements for the recreation curriculum; listing instruction available and qualifications of instructors; inviting operators to see their program in action; utilizing criticism, favorable and unfavorable, offered from outside the college.

Operators in the field can take full advantage of the above by going to educational centers to acquaint themselves with programs in progress and by inviting college educators to come to their recreation centers. They also can help with recruiting by administering their programs in such a fashion that they will attract young people who are looking for a profession to follow.

The colleges themselves should further (a) establish sound entrance requirements based on the field needs, (b) establish means for interviewing and evaluating prospective students, (c) use data which is submitted by the recreation executives on each candidate, (d) provide a curriculum and other experiences which automatically eliminate the incompetent or uninterested student, (e) hold fast to the college and professional standards, and not compromise these for the sake of an increased enrollment.

Postscript to Christmas

Margery Wells Steer

EACH YEAR at Christmas time thousands of bemused adults go wandering past toy displays marveling at the things ingenious manufacturers have dreamed up for children to play with—and parents to buy. Toyland, they discover, has become Wonderland! Electric trains complete with lights, signals, bells and whistles, go sweeping round and round on runs without beginning or destination. Here are the dolls that do everything—there, the playhouse furnished to the last ready-made drapery—yonder, the counters full of mechanical performers going through astonishing routines. If your child yearns for music, a record player or portable radio will make music his without those boring hours of practice.

We are dazzled but not entirely delighted with all this. Memories from the past and misgivings about the future insist on troubling us.

In the chimneyplace of one of the oldest houses still standing in our country a doll was discovered which

consisted of nothing at all but a forked stick wrapped in a scrap of cloth. Some child of long ago, using imagination and whatever was at hand, had made herself something to play with,

something to love. This primitive plaything is symbolic of the resourcefulness that has built America.

Two centuries later necessity was still the mother of invention, and not many miles from this old house the children of a certain farm family were

playing house in an unused corn crib elegantly furnished with odds and ends of junk, and were devising an early model auto in which they took completely stationary rides, hats anchored fast with motor veils lest the winds of their swift progress carry away their home made millinery. These were the quaint old days when imagination and ingenuity took the place of a trip to toyland or the five-and-ten.

And now it has suddenly come to pass that our very virtues threaten to become our undoing. The urge to contrive, to experiment, to invent, and the ability to do and to "make do," have brought us to the place where there is more and more temptation to watch others play, and less and less necessity to do things for ourselves. Having created a world of ever-ready gadgets that can be wound up, turned on, or plugged in, we can now live happily ever after.

But here and there voices are raised to suggest that all may not be well with a world in which watchers outnumber doers and in which people expect even their entertainment to come the easy way. Wild life authorities have recently warned that under ordinary circumstances the habitual winter feeding of birds may make them less able to survive if for any reasons that feeding is interrupted. It seems to be a law of life that danger lurks in too much dependence on others. There are those who believe that as a people we are already showing the unhappy effects of these attitudes in a lessening of self-reliance and initiative, and in a reluctance to put forth any sustained personal effort.

Alert and far-seeing recreation leaders, teachers, and parents are doing a great deal to reverse this trend and to brighten this rather dismal outlook, in their efforts to encourage amateur arts, crafts, and music, and in their

insistence that home made fun of all sorts is tremendously important.

When Mrs. X responds to the rhythm of a radio orchestra by whirling around her kitchen in a fifteen minute dance interlude between breakfast dishes and bed making . . . that is play! When Mrs. Y gets daily pleasure improvising her own harmonies on the piano . . . that is true recreation. When Mr. Z, who long ago learned the thrill of matching words to ideas, puts his little talent to use for his community . . . that, too, is a satisfying activity. Before the day when life offered so much entertainment that was easy, automatic, and professional, every man was his own entertainer. In acquiring an interest or in learning a skill, he was able to make his personal life richer and to contribute to the life of his family and community; for play is both solitary and social.

Will today's children be equipped with interests and activities they can carry with them into adult life? If solitude is their lot, can they make it fruitful? Will they have enthusiasms to share and service to render to those whose lives they touch in home and neighborhood? As we choose their Christmas gifts can we distinguish the perishable plaything from the life-long treasure?

We have come a long way since the day an unknown child took a twig and a bit of cloth and made of them the thing she craved. The symbol of our own time might be the goose that lays golden eggs. This fabulous creature, so the story goes, each day presented her owner with a miraculous, unearned gift, and in due time became the victim of his greed and laziness. Our age presents its children with a thousand "golden eggs", but it is not by means of golden eggs that life is continued. In them may lurk the threat of disaster.

MARGERY STEER has written numerous articles for the educational journals.

Junior Santa Claus Workshop

Helen Madeleine Klemm

EVER SINCE I can remember, we had a Junior Santa Claus Workshop at home where we made loads of wonderful gifts which we distributed to the family and friends on Christmas. My parents did not believe in buying presents, not so much because they cost money but because children should learn very early that time and thought spent on a gift are more important than its commercial value. Parents of most of our friends shared this belief. We always looked forward to those weeks before Christmas with their atmosphere of expectancy, busy fingers working with paper, glue, felt and other lovely materials, whispering and secrecy.

It usually started on a Saturday early in November. The table was nicely set for afternoon refreshments, a few branches of pine behind pictures and on the mantelpiece giving us the feeling that Christmas was certainly around the corner.

"Well," my mother would say, "I think it's time to sit down and make our Christmas plans. You know, children, Santa is much too busy with toy-making, so he wants you to take care of the family and our friends. We are going to set up a real Santa Claus workshop."

Each of us mentioned the family members and friends who should receive a present; all were carefully listed on a pad so no one would be forgotten.

My mother would ask, "How about Mrs. Jones, who was so nice last year when you all had measles? You re-

member how often she came to play with you."

Of course, Mrs. Jones deserved something. Usually one or another of us then remembered another deserving person, the nice butcher around the corner, our seamstress who always found time to help out with a few stitches when we tried to fix up our dolls' wardrobes.

"It's a long list," mother would comment thoughtfully, "but now what will you give them?" Usually she offered a few helpful hints, suggesting either one or another item which we were rather good at making. "For whom would that be useful?" she would ask. We found out quickly that it was rather foolish to surprise an unmarried uncle with pot holders, no matter how elaborate, but that he might be pleased with a decorated notebook for addresses. Of course, he never could remember telephone numbers and birthdays; with a little booklet he would never again have to apologize for having forgotten one of these important events. Granny always had difficulty in finding her glasses or keys and spent many an hour in search of them. A have-it-handly pocket, an easy to fix up contraption, would be the ideal solution for her gift, and so, without really knowing it, we learned how to select a present that would please and warm somebody's heart.

Eventually there would be only a few friends on the list for whom we just could not think of anything useful or nice. I still remember when my sister in desperation suggested going over to our aunt's and just investigating to see what she might need. "But let's pretend we just want

to pay her a visit," my mother suggested. We all went over, and most probably Aunt Carolyn soon realized that we had something up our sleeves. We giggled, crept into corners and continuously emphasized that it was just lots of fun to inspect the kitchen and the closets. As we investigated we came across a big tangled mess of string.

"What's that?" I asked. "String for my packages," my aunt said. This was the clue. A fine string receptacle was just the thing she needed. And imagine, somebody with such a well-equipped household not having a proper holder for twine!

Finally, when the list was really completed, and a gift for everybody had been selected, a day was set for shopping: glue and felt, colored paper and ribbons. Many of the materials needed were found around the house, half a yard of lovely printed cotton, an empty cookie jar, tin cans and other odds and ends. It did not cost much to buy the things we needed and we usually divided the expenses evenly out of our modest savings.

"I hope you are not going to spend everything; just leave a little bit in the bank for a rainy day," my father would say. Even the emphasis on spending less than one had was stressed in such a way that it became deeply imbedded in our thinking and planning. Isn't it lots of fun to fix up a nice present with just a few pennies? Anybody can buy something expensive, but imagination is what counts.

Although we started early there was usually some rushing toward the end. We loved this extra excitement, and did not mind staying up a little la-

MRS. KLEMM is the author of articles on handcraft in the *Woman's Home Companion* and the *American Home*.

ter until each present was carefully wrapped, decorated with cut-out figures or designs—a job in itself—and then provided with a little label.

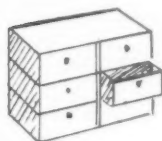
We would not have missed this Santa Slaus workshop for anything in the world, and sometimes when I see children rush into the five- and ten-cent store to quickly buy presents for their mothers or dads, I feel sorry for them because they miss the pleasure and excitement, the satisfaction of doing things themselves.

Here are a few suggestions for those who would like to start a junior workshop in their home this Christmas. With time and a little imagination there will be no difficulty in keeping children, as well as helpful adults, busy until December twenty-fifth.

1) *Midget chest of drawers for keeping all sorts of needed things, such as buttons, paper clips, thumbtacks.*

Material needed: six empty matchboxes (the kind made of thin wood), glue, a piece of colored paper approximately nine inches by six inches (scraps of wallpaper are excellent), six paper fasteners, thumbtacks, paper clips, and other supplies to be put into the drawers.

Directions: With household cement, glue three of the matchboxes together, one on top of the other; repeat with the other three. Glue both sections together, so that you have a three-tier chest with two drawers on each level.



Cut colored paper to fit both sides and top. Carefully glue into place. Cover fronts of drawers with paper cut to size and glued in place. For a fancier chest, decorate with cut-out dots or small designs which you may find in any magazine. Pull out drawers and attach paper-fasteners for the knobs to open the drawers. Fill drawers with whatever small items you choose.

2) *A string or twine holder.*

Material needed: round cardboard container (the kind used for potato salad), colored enamel or scraps of wallpaper or plastic, dried leaves, small amount of shellac, ball of string.

Directions: For a nickel or a dime

any friendly grocer will sell you a cardboard container (round) with a lid. Take a ball of string with you to be sure it fits into your box. Give



container one or two coats of colored enamel, leaving upper part unpainted where top fits over it. The box can be artistically decorated by anybody who can draw or has a knack for color combinations. For a different design, carefully imbed a pressed leaf into wet enamel. Allow it to dry, and then shellac. Repeat same process with lid after having punched a hole (with a heavy household nail) in the center. The hole should allow string to be pulled out easily, but should not be so large that the string will slip back.

3) *String-decorated ivy holder.*

Material needed: empty tin can (preferably peanut can size) with wide opening, string (glossy type), shellac, one ivy pot.



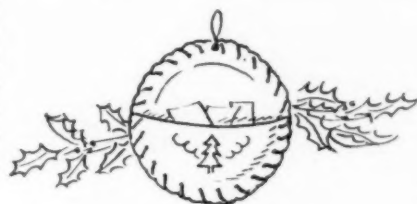
Directions: Punch hole just above lower rim of can, using thick household nail and hammer. Slip one end of string from outside into can, knot end firmly and pull from outside. Spread glue on lower part of can, about one inch in width, and carefully wind string around it, continuing to apply glue as you go along till you come to a quarter-inch below upper rim. Watch out that there is no gap between individual circles of string. Cut off and hold in place with pin until securely attached. Cover upper rim, about one-half inch, with white adhesive tape so that end of string is hidden. Paint tape green or some other color, shellac entire outside of can. Punch three holes in top part of can, below the upper rim and at equal distances apart. Slip piece of string about eighteen inches long through hole and secure with knot inside of can. Repeat with two additional pieces of string in the other two holes. Gather all three free ends of string together and knot, forming a one-inch loop. All that is now needed is a small ivy plant and the holder is

ready to hang on the wall.

4) *Napkinholder.*

Material needed: two paper plates, woolen thread, enamel, shellac.

Directions: Cut one paper plate exactly in half. Punch holes with leather or ticket punch around the rims of the full-size plate and the half-plate, spacing holes three-eighths of an inch from the edge and five-eighths of an inch apart. Color both plates and sew them together with whipstitches using



a double strand of colored woolen thread. Continue stitches along uncovered half of full-size plate for decoration. Pull double thread through center hole of upper rim to make a loop for hanging. Fill with napkins.

Many books and pamphlets are available on the making of other simple inexpensive gifts.

One of the most recent ones is *Gifts to Make at Home* by Marjorie Mueller Freer, a profusely and clearly illustrated book containing more than three hundred easily made and inexpensive gifts and holiday decorations. There are gifts for everyone from babies to adults—toys, clothing, home accessories, jewelry, and so forth—many constructed from simple materials which may be found around the average house. Also included is a list of sources where various hobby supplies may be obtained. Published by The Studio Publications, Incorporated, in association with Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$2.95.

Another publication, featuring craft projects, which made its appearance late this fall is *The Book of Hobby Craft* by Glenn A. Wagner. This, also, is well illustrated with step-by-step procedures; however, the projects are more advanced, and require more materials, tools, time and skill. Older boys, especially, should be interested in making them. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company. \$2.75.

"EMERSON WROTE 'Every institution is the lengthened shadow of one man,' and the National Recreation Association is Joseph Lee's shadow."¹ To the association and all that it stands for, he devoted his life with an enthusiasm that has been the guiding light for the development of recreation throughout the country. Although his efforts were directed primarily to augmenting the play facilities for children, he by no means limited his scope of endeavor to children.

Joseph Lee was a Bostonian; a pioneer who had the courage to carry his ideas to completion. Many times he must have startled staid and proper Boston.

His dynamic personality captivated all who met him. No person could be in his company long without feeling his magnetism. He was humorous, had a keen mind, a knowledge of human nature, and a wise administrative judgment that has had far reaching effects in the furtherance of civic growth.

To many children and grown-ups his name is symbolic of all that stands for growth through play and education, regardless of barriers of race, creed or social standing.

Recreation for All People

It was Joseph Lee's wish to raise and dignify the play of children and to make parents understand its place in their development. To him recreation was also important in the lives of grown people. In addressing a Harvard alumni meeting in the resume of his activities from 1913 to 1933, he stated, "Recreation is not alone for children, but the aged also, because the aged know enough to learn."² Recreation for the adult population of the country has had a slow but steady development. This interest many times can be traced to his leadership.

¹ Donald C. Peattie, "Godfather of Play," *Reader's Digest*, January 1940, from *Christian Science Monitor*, December 9, 1939.

² George Burrage, "With the Class of 1883 at Harvard," *RECREATION*, December 1937.

Mr. Lee's Philosophy

The welfare of the neighborhood or community was uppermost in the thoughts of this leader who understood the importance of group membership. He felt that play should be of a form that receives neighborhood recognition, such as drama, dance, games and so forth, and that everyone should cultivate the power of expression in art, music, science and literature so that in times of play it may be pursued more fully. He thought it necessary that each person have the satisfaction of accomplishment, for, however insignificant, it brings its reward.

To Joseph Lee, the problem of civilization was the problem of leisure. For those to whom leisure is denied, and who are not able to express themselves in art or play, civilization is of doubtful benefit. The way to win life is to live it. Through all, the resources of the community can bring life to the individual.

To him play was an educational force, and it was the supreme seriousness of play that gave it educational importance. "Play is thus the essential part of education. It is nature's prescribed course."³ He felt that school was invaluable in forming the child to meet conditions and opportunities; without this training a child would not grow up to fit our institutions. He once said that to a grown person, play was reminiscent, it was the return to the form but not the substance of youthful games; that most persons formed their own ideas of what play consisted.

Over the years Mr. Lee's own use of leisure became reflected in expanding the public recreation movement. Among the play activities he was fond of were picnicking, dancing, music, drama, sketching, painting, walking, reading, canoeing, fishing and conversation. He believed in simplicity but cared deeply for standards and for making the program, whatever it was, the best. It was always his wish to help

The Influence of

On Adult Recreation

people to find in their life a measure of enduring satisfaction. In his opinion there were less strenuous forms of play to which adults could turn, such as contemplation, the appreciation of poetry, of music, of beauty in nature and in art, of the wonders of the universe as revealed in science. He felt that it was necessary for everyone to put forth an effort in something that is creative in order to grow. "A man is truly awake when he has his dream," he wrote in his article, "The Need to Dream."⁴ But Mr. Lee believed all dreams must be brought down to earth.

He wanted everyone to be himself and to live his own life, to get all the thrill, humor and glory that he could. He valued human togetherness as much as human differences. He thought that lives added up; and he wanted them to add up to better things. He was interested in final values as well as in the fullness of immediate experience.

Since play is deeply rooted in human nature, he felt the ideal was to have man's work satisfy his play instinct. However, he learned that civilization upset this theory and there is little place in business today for play. Therefore he specialized in acquainting cities and communities with the recreation movement, to provide the fullest opportunity for people to grow up as human beings.

Civic Interest

Mr. Lee felt that a great deal of the local political unity and national de-

⁴ Joseph Lee, *Journal of Addresses and Proceedings*, National Education Association, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1913.

Elizabeth Clarke

Joseph Lee

in Baltimore

mocracy are dependent upon the community. A person can make a contribution to the community through interest found first in local recreation activities, and from this, form political and civic interests. He thought it was up to the citizens to consecrate their lives to ennobling the state, the country and its heroes, and to the children. In his undertakings he felt his country was not a success unless it could bring decent living and fair opportunity to all who had willing hands and active minds.

To him, the chief end of democracy was to give individuals and communities the kind of environment which would enable them to be most truly themselves, and to give them a chance to work out what was most fundamental to successful living.

Influence in Baltimore

As early as 1907 the impact of this young man, whose ideas were receiving national notice, was felt in the growing community of Baltimore. At that time, Robert Garrett was among the group of far-sighted men who organized the Public Athletic League. It was in 1922, with Mr. Garrett as president, that it was found desirable to bring together the Public Athletic League and the Children's Playground Association. Later this was called the Playground Athletic League, and operated throughout the state. In a reorganization in 1933, district supervisory positions

Miss Clarke is supervisor of garden and nature activities, Department of Recreation and Parks in Baltimore.



Joseph Lee in his Boston study. Says Susan Lee, "Don't let my father grow into a department store Santa, with only a reputation for benevolence to recommend him."

were established in the fields of athletics, music and dramatics, arts and crafts, and garden and nature activities.

It was in 1940 that the organization became a department of the city government, the Department of Public Recreation, with Mr. Garrett as chairman of the board. To effect better cooperation between the park and recreation departments, they were combined in 1943, to form the Department of Recreation and Parks, comprised of the Bureau of Recreation, Bureau of Parks and Bureau of Music. Mr. Garrett was president of this board until 1950. At a banquet in his honor in that year, Mr. Garrett said that he derived his inspiration for starting and supporting recreation in Baltimore from Joseph Lee.

Clubs. Prior to 1922 there were mothers' clubs which were active in charitable and civic work, and in assisting with children's pageants and plays in a few centers. It was in March of 1922 that, at a board meeting, a motion was made and carried that an adult recreation worker be employed.

The adult social recreation program had as a nucleus nine mothers' clubs. At that time the work of the league was spread over the county and state. Social recreation took many forms; in some instances the supervisor was called upon to conduct programs for the PTA of the county, to conduct in-

service training programs, to organize dramatic groups and to direct festivals. With a supervisor for adult social programs, interest was developed in social dancing, bowling and athletics for older people. Community play nights were started with general community Christmas celebrations. Tours of art galleries, travel talks, bus trips, symphony concerts, ukelele instructions, dance classes and dramatic clubs became popular.

When the reorganization was effected, the number of women's clubs increased to seventeen. There are now ten clubs within the city of Baltimore. These clubs include in their activities social recreation programs, pageants, and a play produced yearly by the combined membership. In 1936 it was suggested in the report to the board that more attention be given to adult social activities such as drama, music, arts and crafts, and nature study.

Music and Drama. While this division, organized under the set-up of 1933, was in its infancy, plays and community singing were stressed. A small drama group gave plays and enjoyed the sociability of the club.

It was in 1942 that a symphony was organized. Several years later a second orchestra was started, similar to the existing one, with rehearsals and concerts given for relaxation and pleasure, to both the orchestra members and interested Baltimoreans. At times a

speech clinic and a radio workshop have been suggested and carried through by citizens. For all of these programs in music and drama, the finest leadership has assisted the recreational fine arts groups to reach higher levels of achievement.

Arts and Crafts. Before 1941 a program of arts and crafts had been developed for children. It now was thought best to concentrate on an adult program. Pottery was the first interest of a community center group of five or six people. This interest has grown until there are seventy-two persons in different classes, and there is a long waiting list. An instructor of city-wide renown is provided.

Weaving has been a successful activity concentrated in a community center in another section of the city. Looms of all types are owned by the bureau, and expert leadership is provided. With these two programs well under way in 1945, a jewelry class was organized. More people than could be accommodated were eager to participate in this new hobby. At present there is a beginners' group and an advanced group. Enameling is the latest addition to the program.

The success of these varied arts and crafts activities is attributed to the professional and skilled leaders who have been obtained.

Sports. In the sports program offered by the bureau of recreation are centers for badminton and table tennis, gymnastic classes; a general recreation program of bowling, social and square dancing; and roller skating, football, basketball, volleyball and deck tennis leagues are in operation throughout the city during the winter. Softball for girls and women, and softball and baseball for men and boys are part of the extensive summer program.

Gardening and Nature Activities. In 1937, with the growing interest in adult activities, a group was organized to take hikes and walks through nearby parks and wooded sections. With a specialist in the natural history field as leader, these walks have continued to the present time.

It was not until 1948 that the bureau used the city greenhouse for instruction in the care of plants that can be grown in the home. Because of

small space and the type of activity, groups are limited to twenty adults at each workshop. Held twice a year, this horticultural hobby has gained in popularity. With requests for additional workshops in related subjects, the program has possibilities for further development.

Evaluation of Lee Philosophy

That Joseph Lee's philosophy is comprehensive is demonstrated by the scope of his thinking and the application to existing problems. In recreation he never lost sight of individual needs while providing for group activities, in all fields, for children and adults. From his interest in slum clearance, health measures for schools, the founding of the Civic League, and also his interest in the juvenile court, it can be said that his is a philosophy that is all inclusive. It deals with government, education, recreation, health, and individual betterment.

In the field of adult recreation in Baltimore, it has been a great influence. Because of the changing pattern of local government, it was perhaps slow of growth; but it has expanded from organized community social recreation to include many programs offering all kinds of cultural and social activities. For the aging population, opportunities for checkers and other games, singing, square dancing, parties and reminiscing are cherished. This substantiates his statement that the age to learn to dance is the age you are. To help people live a better life he wanted them to live life fully and enjoy leisure as he did.

That the Baltimore program is comprehensive and includes programs for all types of people is demonstrated by the neighborhood women's social clubs

comprised of the wives of laborers. Contrasted with this are the programs for the musicians and singers who attend rehearsals of the orchestras and chorus.

The field of art in Baltimore has also felt his influence. Programs are attempted and carried on, in many places, under situations with hardships and makeshift accommodations; however, great plans are being made for better facilities. An outstanding example is the youth and adult center that was converted from a bowling alley by the members. After eight years a dream came true and a new building was erected on the grounds of a school. These two buildings are used by the school and the bureau of recreation. Again it illustrates a theory, which first proved true in 1902 in New York, that schools and recreation centers or playgrounds can be combined.

Perhaps because this philosopher lived his theories and beliefs, they can be said to be most consistent. Through all his life his ideals were to give everyone a chance to live a life of his own. He was constantly striving to improve not only the individual but the country in which he lived. Throughout his life he wanted high standards for programs but felt the program should fit the needs of the neighborhood. An apt illustration of this is the general arts and crafts class that was started in a poor section of Baltimore. Soon it was discovered that the program was not successful, primarily because the adults had far too much work, either in the home or through employment, to find time away from home and family. When moved to another section of the city, it was very popular. Here the adults were of higher economic standing, had smaller families and more leisure time. Thus the program better fitted the needs of that community.

Recreation, as established in various cities throughout the land, varies to meet the needs of each community. The philosophy followed is certainly broad enough to allow for these differences and yet is consistent in all parts. The principles embodied are those set forth by the association, whose policies were formed by its president, Joseph Lee, who for so many years has been affectionately called "Father of Recreation."

"What we must aim at is to liberate the community's urge to play, so that each individual finds satisfactions for his needs of hunting, fighting, teamwork, creation and understanding. Work—economic independence—is one condition of an individual's self-respect and happiness, but only half of it; the man who has only work and no play has only half of him alive."
—Joseph Lee.

I Am a Professional Recreation Leader

Lillian Schwertz



● THIS MEANS THAT I am one of the many thousands of workers struggling for recognition in a comparatively new profession . . . a pioneer in the field of happiness!

This means I know the shortcomings of my profession, and yet love it enough to continue in it. I know that the ultimate goal of recreation, to become a definite accepted part of all communities the same as are the schools, police, fire departments and public health, will be reached during my lifetime.

This means I love my fellowman, and the opportunities offered him through this thing called "play," so much that I am willing to work harder than I need to work, face discouragements as they come, for the final satisfaction of knowing that, through my small contribution, I have been instrumental in the development of a future well established profession.

This means I recognize that even though I may never have the monetary income that the job deserves, I shall be richer with my bank account of memories than I could ever be with a bank account representing the dollar sign.

This means that through my profession I have helped people find a richer, fuller area of living. I have heard the laughter of children. I have seen the same children become happy, wholesome teen-agers, and then I have seen them take their place in life as well adjusted, well balanced young adults. I have proudly watched these same young adults bring their own children to the playgrounds and centers for the abundant opportunities which they once found themselves. I have seen lonely, older people become happy and young in spirit.

This means that I must keep myself mentally alert, physically fit, spiritually humble and morally clean, because as a leader in my community I shall be in a position to influence for good or bad all with whom I come in contact. I must remember that a cross word or unsportsmanlike deed on my part is indeed a mark against the principles of all things good and true . . . the principles of my profession.

This means I must constantly reprimand myself if I commit acts of pettiness, selfishness and thoughtlessness, because how can I help others to enjoy their leisure hours if I am not a happy, well adjusted person?

This means that when I ask myself "Why are you a recreation leader?" I can truthfully answer: "By being an instrument of service to my fellowman, I, too, become a more worthwhile person and a better citizen in this great wonderful country."

It means, to me, nothing is more completely satisfying than to have a child come to me and because of my efforts say, "Gee, I had FUN! . . . Thanks!"

MRS. SCHWERTZ is supervisor of playgrounds and recreation centers in Dallas, Texas.

THOMAS E. RIVERS, *Assistant Executive Director of the National Recreation Association, and Mrs. Rivers, have just returned from a trip around the world. They were first invited by the National Recreation Association of Japan to visit that country to help in the expansion of the recreation movement.*

The Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association of the U.S.A. accepted this invitation in their behalf, and authorized them to make brief stops in other countries enroute to look into recreation developments. The whole project was financed by special contributions.

This is the first of a series of articles on the Rivers' global recreation service for National Recreation Association. A fuller account of the mission to Japan, where the Rivers spent six weeks, will follow in a later issue. The Seattle banquet address on global recreation service will be available in pamphlet form.

Part I

THE MESSAGE of recreation as a means of life enrichment as we know it in America has been carried literally around the world. This message was listened to eagerly and heard gladly by men and women of many races and tongues. A tense world is turning to recreation for mental and emotional relief.

The hunger in the hearts of men, women and children for abundant living is much the same, whether the skin be black or white, brown or yellow; and in many lands, recreation is beginning to satisfy that hunger.

I am proud to report that this world mission has won friends for America. In our field of recreation, international ties have been strengthened through this demonstration of practical cooperation between peoples in meeting a fundamental human need at a critical time in the world's history. We have opened up channels of information and established contacts that will form the basis of a world-wide brotherhood in the field of recreation.

Their confidence in us puts a responsibility not only upon the National Recreation Association, but upon the whole recreation movement in America.

We left New York on June 27 and flew all the way. We have felt heat when it was 110°F. in the shade; spoken to crowds when the glare was so bright we could not see; seen monsoons flood streets in India; and felt rain come through the hotel roof in Pakistan as we registered. A typhoon interfered with some of our program in the

A Global Look at

Philippines. We left Cairo just before the King of Egypt abdicated; walked alongside of no man's land in Jordan—Jerusalem; toasted the birth of a royal heir who arrived one day before we did in Thailand. In beautiful Hong Kong, one of the last outposts of freedom in the Far East, we looked over the border into Red China, out of which pours a steady stream of disillusioned political refugees. We saw thousands of ill-clad, poorly fed refugees in the Arab lands; and walked among and talked to homeless Hindus and Moslems uprooted by the partition of India; ate in a Chinese home in Hong Kong with the family of a recreation director who brightens the lives of people in the most densely populated area in the world; and dined with members of the imperial family in Japan, concerned about recreation for the people.

In Greece a group of undernourished children danced for us. In Kyoto a group of Japanese aristocracy in elaborate costumes demonstrated for us the ancient royal game of *Kemari* or "kick ball." In India we fed bread to wild monkeys from the windows of a modern dining car. At the Inner Shrine in Japan, temple maidens and priests put on a service of sacred dances for us, and at Nara we spent the night in the quarters of the Grand Patriarch of Tenri, a religion that has over three million followers.

We worked in lands where civilization first began, where today these ancient cultures are being blended with twentieth century miracles, where Cadillacs vie with sacred cows for a place in crowded streets. In these strange places and others, we dropped out of the sky to be greeted by friendly people who waited our coming and had prepared programs for us.

I gladly acknowledge here the careful preparation, hospitable reception and enthusiastic cooperation of representatives of various agencies that helped to make our mission successful; our own United States Embassies, the YMCA, the Near East Foundation, and national, and local government agencies in the countries visited.

In each of the countries visited, we met with leaders of public and private agencies to do two things: (1) to report on the recreation movement in America and the services of our National Recreation Association here and abroad, distribute a set of the recreation literature that might be helpful, and (2) to find out what they were doing and how we could help then and later. We did this in twelve countries before reaching Japan.

Recreation

T. E. Rivers

In all these lands our message basically was this:

The real spirit of America is to share the good things of life with all mankind.

Leisure is the gift of modern technology.

America has leisure. Ways should and will be found to give the people of the world more leisure.

Recreation is one of the satisfying ways to use leisure.

Recreation has many values.

We then proceeded to explain in detail what we meant by the recreation program: how it was organized, financed, promoted. We emphasized; that recreation was for all the people; that good trained leadership was of paramount importance; that the recreation movement should have a strong central agency to give service and guidance to the local units; that local initiative and the "do it yourself spirit" was the path to progress; that schools should



The National Stadium in Lisbon where soccer contests are held. Soccer is one of the most popular national sports in Portugal.

help to prepare the people for leisure; that the recreation program was broad; that girls and women should be more widely included as participants and leaders; and that home and family recreation were especially desirable.

Here are some of the experiences that linger in our memories.

Portugal

• Lisbon from the air was lovely. In the brief sweep over the city we spotted the stadium, three swimming pools, a park, and the circular building we later learned was the *Praca de Touros*, where bull fights are held.

Clear Mountain Park, an area about two kilometers

square located on the highest spot in Lisbon, is a new park being developed by the government on partly contributed land. Low-cost housing projects are nearby. It looked like an impressive beginning of a great recreation area.

We saw a number of private clubs for soccer, horseback riding, and gymnastics—the club is the basic recreation unit.

Our fleeting look at Portugal was very favorable. Lisbon was clean and the people were friendly. The *Rue Liberdade* was a most interesting mixture of the old and new. Modern automobiles, donkey carts and women with large baskets of fish on their heads mingled, while men sipped drinks on the cafe-lined sidewalks.

Spain

• In Spain there is no recreational organization for recreation generally as we know it. The *Falange*—the dominant political party—is all pervasive in education, sports, camping and handwork. Schools are backward; we learned of only one with modern recreational facilities, but that is excellent and is hopeful as a model.

The two principle sports interests of Spain are soccer and bull fighting—*Fut bol* and *Toros*. Soccer is to Spain what sand-lot baseball is to America; and boys know the top players, their records and standing in the league. In addition, Spain has music, drama, handcraft, sports, beautiful parks in Madrid; but the top rating for recreation activity must go to the *penas*. Of all the media of expression for the Spaniards, talking is first; and a *pena*



Soccer also draws large crowds to Madrid's Chamartin Stadium, for this sport is to Spaniards what baseball is to Americans.

is a group of people of like interest who meet together to talk for fun. Men and women have their own separate groups. Seldom were they mixed, but more and more, as women advance, they are becoming co-recreational.

Madrid is in the mountains; and one exception to "sport for the wealthy only" is skiing. On a winter weekend, we were told, thousands take the electric train to the mountains; and whole families ski together.

We had a delightful interview with Senor Cecilio Rodriguez, the eighty-seven year old chief of parks and gardens of Madrid. He began in the park system at eight years of age as a gardener's assistant, and today has an avenue

named for him, and his statue is already erected in the principal park.

Italy

• In Italy, *E.N.A.L.* is the association most comparable to our NRA. It has an extensive program of assistance to local groups. It has inherited many of the facilities of the old *Dopolavoro*, active before the war. At a meeting in Rome, organized by *E.N.A.L.*, about forty organizations came together, in their headquarters located in a count's palace, for an exchange of information and experience. We exchanged literature, toasted each other as spiritual brothers, and each pledged to the other continued cooperation in spreading opportunities for freedom of choice of recreation for its own sake without regard to economic, political or other reasons.

We visited a number of *C.R.A.L.*'s, or recreation centers for various industries or government departments. They had fine facilities but we noticed the absence of leadership.

One outstanding recreation spot visited was the Flamingo Bocci Club. Here large numbers of people of all classes were playing the well-known Italian game on indoor and outdoor courts. Families were present and a very happy recreation atmosphere prevailed.

The modern *Fora Italia*, started by Mussolini and now being completed, is a gigantic recreation facility with a stadium seating 100,000, a swimming pool of enormous proportions, and many tennis courts.

While in Rome we had the rare privilege of an audience with His Holiness, Pope Pius XII. He greeted us cordially, and I quickly gave him our message: that, next to religion, the wholesome use of leisure could be one of the most important ways to make life more abundant for the people; that the NRA serves all agencies, governments, churches, hospitals and schools that want to use recreation for the enrichment of the human spirit; that, although the recreation movement was non-sectarian, many of the association's friends and supporters were Catholic and would be tremendously pleased if I could take to them a word of encouragement.

He gave us, our family and friends, his benediction and then walked away, but turned back and said, "And a very special blessing for your work." Many of you will remember that Pope Pius XII some years ago issued a very strong letter on the importance of the right use of leisure.

Before leaving Rome we walked through the Colosseum where a perverted sense of recreation, nearly 2,000 years ago, was satisfied by the slaughter of Christians or a fight to the death by gladiators. We saw the *Circus Maximus* where an audience of over 200,000 used to watch spectacles put on for the people.

Greece

• In Greece, Demetrios Lezos is a living example of the biblical injunction to cast your bread upon the waters. Fifteen years ago, the NRA cooperated with the Near East Foundation, which brought Lezos to America, and supervised his recreation training. He learned what a public playground should be and how it should be run; and went back to Greece and took charge of the Hyde Playground

(contributed by A. A. Hyde of Wichita, Kansas).

The Hyde Playground, under the inspiring leadership and devoted service of Lezos, has become a symbol of American service to Greece. Lezos' spirit and influence were felt wherever we went. Children and adults greeted him with affection. Men all over the city spoke with appreciation of what Lezos and the playground had meant to them. Here is an example of recreation leadership affecting the life of a nation. For not only does it serve the people of Kaesariani, but under the Ministry of Education which now operates it, it is a model; and as Greece gradually gets back on its feet, other playgrounds are following.



Drama group on playground in Greece is coached by bishop who had been active in revolution for Greek independence.

One of the most inspiring days of our trip was a Sunday spent in two camps for working boys and girls, twelve miles out of Athens on the Aegean Sea. They were as clean and efficiently run as any camps I have seen. Their programs were rich and varied and entered into with zeal. What we saw and felt there was a moving experience.

Mrs. Napika Parpandoki, a remarkable woman who, after twenty-five years of serving the girls of Greece through two wars and a revolution, feeding them during the occupation, giving health instruction, vocational guidance and meeting the many other needs of youth in a troubled nation, said to me: "The thing of which I am most proud is that I have taught them to laugh and play."

In a farewell talk, made not fifty feet from a cement gun emplacement left by the occupation forces which used this camp during the war, I said I would report to America that the nation which had contributed so much to the culture of the world and has suffered so much in defense of freedom was today in good hands.

On all the items sent to Greece with American aid appears a label with the slogan "Strength to Greece from America." Recreation services are not so labeled, but the spiritual and physical power of Greek youth today and their fierce devotion to the democratic way owe much to the opportunities to live happily in their limited leisure during this difficult reconstruction period.

This article will be continued in the January, 1953 issue of *RECREATION*, and will include experiences in Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, India, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

FIRST STEPS IN PRODUCING A PLAY

Blanch M. Hogg

IN ALL PROBABILITY the director will have read the script and begun to dream about a possible production long before any actual work on it begins. But whether this particular time lapse is long or short, the fact remains that the first step in the preparation of the performance is made by the director alone and it consists of reading and rereading the script, getting the feel of it as a whole, how it is built, how it grows; sensing what the author wants to say and the response which he hopes the audience will give; getting to know the characters in the play, how they are related to each other, and the mainsprings which motivate the things they do. This preparation may be long or short, but by the time it is completed the director has a first, clear impression of what the play is about and how the production might take shape. There is nothing binding or inflexible about this first impression, but it is the springboard

from which the director will work.

Nothing is more important in the preparation of a plan than careful casting. This is a point where it behooves a director to move slowly. If an open casting reading has been called, the director will probably be faced with actors whose work she already knows and whom she may already have in mind for certain parts, but also by people of whose capabilities she knows nothing. The first step is, therefore, to consider carefully everyone who wishes to read for a part. The director should talk individually with each one; and her assistant, who is the stage manager, should take notes of all points which are brought out in these interviews which might be helpful, such as name, age, height, how they speak, whether they have any experience or not. He should also note any suggestions made as to the part they might play. Not until everyone has been interviewed or talked to, should any attempt be made to cast the play. And before doing this,



The play starts as an idea in director's mind, its first form being the script.

it is a good idea to take a little time and consider carefully the two lists which by then will have been prepared—the list of the characters in the play (this the director will have prepared in advance of the reading) and the notes on the readers which the stage manager assembled during the interviews. From these two a third list may now be prepared, grouping the readers' names about the part for which they seem best suited.

Interviewing the Potential Cast

The director is now ready to begin casting readings. The director should not try at this stage to read the play as a whole. It is much better to select a number of scenes. Nor should she try to cast all the parts, but



In casting, everyone should have chance to read several different parts. This is a real testing period, shows whether actor is suitable for part, responsive to ideas.

*Reprinted from *Prelude to Performance*, by permission of National Council on Physical Fitness and the Physical Fitness Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.



Careful checking and necessary alterations of costumes are important. Costumes should fit the period, complement the settings, respond well to the lighting.

A final approval of all make-up should be obtained from the make-up department, although each actor should be trained in this art and learn to put on his own.



concentrate on the main ones, or on such as have marked individual characteristics. Smaller parts, such as lords-in-waiting, and so forth, can be filled in later. It is often a good idea to have only two or three readers at a time. The readers themselves will not be so nervous. The director can listen and concentrate better, and get a clearer impression of the things she is looking for. What will these be? A natural for the part, if she is lucky enough to find one; but on the whole, type casting is not by any means the most important consideration. However, there are certain essential physical characteristics which should be considered. For instance, in *As You Like It*, Rosalind must be tall, and Celia short. An intelligent reading of the part and an understanding of the lines is an important consideration. Sight reading is notoriously misleading; some people read better than others but have really very little more to give, others stumble and are unimpressive, but given a chance to get to know the lines better, improve out of all recognition. The director can test this capacity a little by herself clarifying the meaning of some of the lines, and then having them reread. One thing which can be tested is the general voice quality, whether it is pleasant or unpleasant, monotonous or colorful, clear or muffled.

Methods of Casting

During the course of the readings the director should try to hear everyone in two or three parts. By that time she will have formed some pretty clear impressions, but should not be in a hurry to make a definite casting. It is better at this point to eliminate

only those who are quite unsuitable for the play and to invite everyone else to come back to the next reading, which will be a complete play reading.

Generally speaking, a director is wise to allow two or three such readings. They are the real testing period. As readers become more familiar with their parts, it becomes much clearer to the director whether or not they are suitable, whether they have ideas of their own and are creative and imaginative, and whether they are responsive to ideas which are suggested to them, that is, to direction. During the course of these early readings the director will share with the cast her ideas about the play, what it is about, how it grows; the broad lines of the characters, their relationship, and the motives which prompt their actions. She will encourage discussion and the exchange of ideas. By the end of these readings the casting should have been completed and everyone should have a grasp of the play as a whole. In part, the director will achieve this by suggesting what she feels is the author's intention and by explaining how she plans to interpret it. In part, it will be the result of the impact which the play itself makes upon each actor as

he reads it. The actors themselves will have begun to think about and know the characters they are going to play.

Designing the Sets

During this same period when the foundations of interpretation are being laid for the acting, or preferably even previous to it, work will have begun on some of the production problems of the play. Sets must be designed. Very often an artist or scene designer is asked to do this. It will be much more helpful to the designer if the director is able to indicate right at the start any features of the set which have already become important to her in her preliminary study of the play. For instance, she may have a strong feeling about wanting variety of level, steps, and so forth. She may feel that the position of some door or point of entrance and exit is of great importance. She will suggest something of the general mood and intention which she has in mind in developing the play. The designer, too, should have read the play and be able to bring suggestions as to how it can be visually interpreted. Working together, rough sketches can be drafted. The designer will later develop these in detail, and

should also prepare a ground plan of the proposed set, drawn to scale and planned in terms of the area which will be available on the stage to be used. Eventually, the designer may be able to prepare a little model of the set, indicating everything in color and proportion. This can be a great source of help and inspiration to everyone who is working on the play.

Constructing the Sets

Once the set has been designed, other workers must be called in to carry out its construction. The chief of these will be the stage carpenter, and before he starts work on it he will be wise to verify all the measurements, and if possible to rough out the actual dimensions of the area to be used.

Planning the Costumes

If the play is a costume play, a great deal of preliminary work will have to be done. The costumes must be planned to go with the set, they must belong together in period, in color and in general mood and quality. In addition, there are considerations of texture and of the response of the materials to lighting. There are also, probably, very practical considerations of expense and of the use of cheap fabrics which give good effect. The set and the costumes may be designed by one person, or by separate artists; but the important thing, if there is

to be any unity, is that they be planned in relation to each other and that the scene designer and the costume designer work in the closest collaboration with one another and with the director. The costume designer should prepare sketches of the proposed costumes, and these and the materials which will be used to make them should be checked before any work is begun on cutting or sewing.

Collecting the Properties

Another job which should be organized, right at the start, is that of the properties. "Props" will be responsible for all furnishings and hand properties required, and a complete list of these should be prepared in advance. It will be the responsibility of the "props" to furnish substitutes for these which can be used during the rehearsals and to locate, or to make, the actual articles which will be used in the performance. Here again, "props" does not work alone, but in conjunction with the director and the designers.

Forming a Team

In fact, what has happened is that a production staff has been assembled, made up of all those who will be responsible for the visual effects in the production. Each of these will have their own group of workers, who will be working with them on their special-

ized jobs. The director will work directly with the production heads and will hold staff meetings at different times to keep everyone in touch with each other and with the progress and development of the play as a whole.

The person who works most closely of all with the director is the stage manager. He is her assistant and he should be familiar with every detail of the performance as it is set and developed. The stage manager should prepare a very special script of the play which is known as the stage manager's script. This may be a loose-leaf notebook with a page of the printed text inserted between each of the pages of the notebook. The main point is that there be plenty of marginal space or a blank page upon which the stage manager can make notes of everything pertaining to the performance of the scene. The stage manager should be able at any time to re-rehearse any scenes which have been set by the director, and eventually it is the stage manager who will be in charge of the performance. During the period of the readings, the stage manager assists by keeping any notes which may be required and by preparing a schedule of the proposed play rehearsals.

Planning the Action

The time which can be spent on the production should be carefully planned by the director. Better results will be achieved if the actors know, in advance, what they will be working on at each rehearsal and what will be expected of them.

The following pamphlets published by the National Physical Fitness Division may be ordered from Mr. Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada: *Simplified Staging*, 10 cents; *Simplified Stage Lighting*, in press, approximately 7 cents; *Prelude to Performance*, 7 cents; *Here's How to Do It*, 45 cents; *Supplement to Here's How to Do It*, in press, approximately 45 cents.

Films and filmstrips for community drama groups are also available. For information about the titles, content, prices, and preview arrangements in the United States, write to the National Film Board of Canada, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20.

At dress rehearsals, the prepared work of the actors and all elements of the visual presentation which clothe and frame the action are blended into one coordinated production.





Banquet on Thursday evening presented a gay and colorful spectacle. Note the speakers' table at the right, seating thirty honored guests.

Mrs. Aina K. Manuel, Supervisor of Museum Activities, City and County of Honolulu, presenting an orchid lei and a kiss to Ben Evans, director of recreation in Seattle.



LEFT, the workshop on dramatics, l. to r., Winifred Bowers, University of Utah, Edna B. Kennedy, Portland, Oregon, Grace Walker, of the NRA staff, and Mrs. Howard Braucher, NRA, New York.

RIGHT, Robert W. Crawford, Philadelphia Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Recreation, extending invitation for the 1953 National Recreation Congress to be held in that city.

True to

Delegates worked hard and played hard at the 1952 National Recreation Congress.



"The Four Teens," 1952 championship barbershop quartet, were flown in from the Air Force Base, Illinois, to entertain at the opening session.



To Form...

d and played heartily
Recreation Congress



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from
at ong session.



ABOVE, Discovered applauding at the speaker's table during the banquet was Mrs. Howard A. Frame, who is an interested sponsor of the NRA.



ABOVE, Mrs. C. M. McCune, daughter of the late Judge Austin E. Griffiths, presenting her father's \$3000 bequest to the association. The check is accepted by Chairman of the NRA Board Otto Mallerv.



ABOVE, Guests are knighted by King Neptune, of the Seattle Seafair Centennial Celebration. Joseph Prendergast, Thomas Rivers, Susan Lee, Otto Mallerv, and Mrs. Paul Gallagher.



LEFT, Proving that some of the fun was "just a circus," Keith Macdonald, Executive Director of Recreation, Greater Vallejo District, represented his department's clown club.

Size of Diamonds

The American Baseball Congress recently reported on a survey undertaken to determine the size of diamonds used for junior play. Results indicated a wide variety in local practice. Fifty-nine per cent of the cities reporting use regulation playing fields for boys thirteen years of age and older, 71 per cent for boys fourteen and over and 80 per cent for boys fifteen and over. A great variation in size is reported for players twelve years of age and under.

By and large, the trend is to use the regulation diamond for players fourteen and older. Size of the abbreviated diamonds varies from a sixty-foot base line, reported in one city, to an eighty-two-foot base line reported in several cities. Pitching distances vary from forty-four to fifty-seven feet.

City Employee's Code of Ethics

In days of the exposure of graft in public office, it is encouraging to see that some cities have adopted a code of honor for all municipal employees.

The "City Employee's Code of Ethics," which appeared in the Los Angeles City Clerk's *Your Government at a Glance*, will be of interest to all and applicable to the recreation employee:

Attitude of Employee to Public Service

I am a public employee—mindful of the fact that I am but an integral part of the entire governmental structure, and that my employment is not a personal right, but a privilege embodying a trust.

I Will Be: Loyal, for fidelity is the foundation upon which the structure of public service rests;

Honorable, for stability of the public service structure depends upon honor and integrity;

Efficient, for efficiency creates public confidence and assures progress in public service;

Reliable, for I must assume my share of responsibility, knowing that my fellow employees will do likewise, thereby improving the public service;

Courteous, for courtesy greatly enhances both the value and efficiency of public service;

Resourceful, ever seeking to extend

my sphere of usefulness for the benefit of public service;

Tolerant, of the opinions and conduct of others, both within and without the public service;

Watchful, in public and private conduct to ever uphold the highest ideals of public service.

Recreation Areas in Subdivisions

A publication entitled *Suggested Land Subdivision Regulations*, recently issued by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, recognizes the importance of park and recreation areas in subdivision planning. A section dealing with purposes and objectives contains the following:

"Parks and Recreation. Provision of adequate recreation facilities, including playgrounds and small parks, is a factor which cannot be minimized in the acceptability of a plot. Sidewalks and streets are not safe recreation areas. Multi-family dwellings, row houses, duplexes and other types of dwelling establishing concentrations of population may aggravate the recreation problem. As much as possible, the garden apartment type of multi-family development should be encouraged to provide for internal recreation spaces as part of a project. The health, welfare and stability of a residential community requires a careful analysis of the anticipated child age composition and adequate attention to the needs and convenience of a recreation program for the community as a whole. The municipality has an interest in negotiating with the subdivider for the reservation or dedication of space for necessary playgrounds and parks in appropriate locations."

In a section dealing with design standards, the following statement ap-

pears with reference to public sites and open spaces:

"1. Where a proposed park, playground, school or other public use area shown in a general community plan is located in whole or in part in a subdivision, the planning commission may require the dedication or reservation of such area within the subdivision in those cases in which the planning commission deems such requirements to be reasonable.

"Small neighborhood parks, playgrounds or other recreational open spaces form an important and necessary part of the development of the land. Their location should be determined by some degree of community or neighborhood planning, so that each area which is of sufficient extent to need or justify a neighborhood open space will obtain such an open space of the appropriate size and at the appropriate location. The best, most economical time to do this is before or at the time that the land is being subdivided. However, as ownerships of land, and consequently subdivisions, seldom correspond to these neighborhood or community areas, it follows that requiring each subdivider to dedicate a certain percentage of his tract would not result in getting compact and concentrated playgrounds or other open spaces of the proper size and location. For the same reason, it would result in injustice to require a tract smaller in area than the neighborhood or community area to contribute more than its share of the appropriate locations.

"The fair and intelligent method would seem to be that the planning commission make neighborhood or community plans, designating in a general way the nature and extent of the open spaces and then, as any por-

NOTES

for the Administrator

tion of the area comes to be submitted for subdivision approval, take such steps as will cause the dedication of the recreational spaces at or about the places designated in the neighborhood plan, with money adjustment to compensate the owner of any subdivided tract for the excess contributed by him above his fair share.

"2. Where deemed essential by the planning commission, upon consideration of the particular type of development proposed in the subdivision, and especially in large-scale neighborhood unit developments not anticipated in the general community plan, the planning commission may require dedication or reservation of such other areas or sites of a character, extent and location suitable to needs created by such development for schools, parks and other neighborhood purposes."

School Expenditures Upheld

The right of the board of education of a school district in the state of Illinois to establish and operate a summer recreation program for children was upheld by a decision handed down in the circuit court of St. Clair County in Illinois on July 27, 1950. The case resulted from the refusal of the township treasurer to receive and honor warrants drawn up by the board of education of the local school district for the purpose of maintaining and operating summer physical education and recreation programs. His refusal was based upon advice received from certain school authorities of the state to the effect that the board had no right or authority to maintain and operate such programs.

The plaintiff, which was the Board of Education of School District No. 189, had conducted a program for three summers without any question

having been raised as to its authority to expend funds for this purpose. When the township treasurer refused to honor its warrants, it brought action against him.

The decree of the court, as reported in the *Illinois Recreation Association Bulletin*, was as follows:

I. Plaintiff has the right, power, and authority to institute, establish, maintain, and operate summer physical education and recreation programs for children of school age residing in School District No. 189 in the County of St. Clair and State of Illinois in school buildings in said district and to pay the expenses thereof out of its educational fund derived from taxes duly levied by it and thereafter collected by the proper authorities and paid to the defendant as Township Treasurer, as aforesaid for it, and from funds received by said defendant as Township Treasurer, as aforesaid, from other sources for plaintiff.

II. The defendant, Forrest P. Beckwith, as Township Treasurer of Township two north, range nine west, in the county of St. Clair and state of Illinois, shall hereafter accept and pay all school orders and warrants drawn on the educational fund of the plaintiff in his hand and presented to him as Township Treasurer, as aforesaid, for the institution, establishment, maintenance and operation of summer physical education and recreation programs instituted, established, maintained and operated by the plaintiff for children of school age residing in said School District No. 189, in school buildings in said school district for the year 1950 and thereafter.

III. Plaintiff shall have and recover of and from the defendant the costs of this action to be taxed by the clerk of this court.

A Case of Legality

The San Mateo Park and Recreation Department has taken issue with the legal opinion of the city attorney, who doubts the legality of a new ordinance proposed by the commission. The ordinance would require a fee from the subdividers for each lot in a new tract before the city approved the subdivision, with the money to be put into a fund to finance park and recreation facilities.

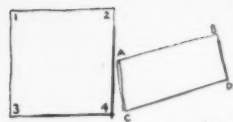
A joint statement, issued by Matt Thiltgen, Superintendent of Recreation, and Stanley Pitcher, Superintendent of Parks, said, "It is not the intention of the park and recreation commission to deprive anyone of their property without due process, and this was not implied in the proposal. The recommendation was that a fee be paid by subdividers to provide a facility for the public welfare. Many requirements are placed on business enterprises within cities in order to serve the welfare of the community; requirements which, if imposed upon individual property owners, might be challenged as illegal, but are not so considered when set up as requirements for business operations—and the subdivision of property is definitely a 'business operation.'"

"While it is true that no court decisions have been made on these ordinances, it seems strange that if they are illegal, they have not been challenged. License fees and assessments of all sorts are charged for public betterment and the constitutionality of such is never questioned. What is the difference between these charges and the proposed fee for the provision of seriously-needed public improvements which will serve the general good?"

A recreation subdivision ordinance designed to enable owners of future annexed lands to contribute to the Mountain View Recreation Department is to receive its first formal introduction, according to Ray Mathies, Director of Recreation. The ordinance provides that subdividers, prior to the approval of a final map "shall first deposit with the city the sum of twenty dollars for each lot."

A letter has been sent to the San Mateo Park and Recreation Department asking them to advise us of the decision on the ordinance's legality.

Squirrel



Fold 1, 2, to 3, 4, making an oblong.



Knot both corners together at D for the head, leaving ends for short ears. Knot the two corners at C separately for the fore legs.

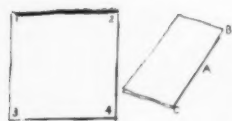
Bring these knots up toward the head and fasten with a band around neck under paws.

Pull up the fullness at the back for the bushy tail and fasten with a band.



At lower loops pinch enough for each hind leg, fastening with bands.

Frog



Fold 2, 3 to 1, 4 making an oblong. At A, gather about two inches for the head, fastening loosely with a band.



Pull up two corners at B and C for the fore legs, fastening each with a band.

Slip these front legs underneath the band encircling the head.



With the two remaining corners, make the longer hind legs and fasten each leg with two rubber bands about one inch apart.

Baby



Knot 1 and 2 separately for the arms.



At A, gather fullness for the head, fasten with a band.

If desired, a band may encircle the body.

Pull the long edges to meet at the back, making the dress.

A Handkerchief Party

CHILDREN FOR MANY GENERATIONS past have been afforded much pleasure and entertainment by transforming their handkerchiefs into imaginative, though temporary, animals and dolls through a simple process of twisting, knotting, or rolling the squares into the desired forms. Handkerchiefs have also long been used as essential equipment for such well known childhood games as Drop the Handkerchief and Blind Man's Buff. For a Christmas party that is different, and requires a minimum amount of equipment and preparation, this party for young children, based on the use of handkerchiefs, is suggested. The figures shown lend themselves to a variety of uses for parties and programs; however, they are featured in this party as a learn-how activity.

To make the figures, a plain colored handkerchief of firmly woven fabric, about fourteen inches square, and several rubber bands are needed for each child. The leader or instructor should know the steps thoroughly and be able to explain and demonstrate them to the children slowly and carefully in the simplest manner. After they have learned to make all of the figures, let each child select the one he likes best and re-make it to take home as a party souvenir.

Party Favors

Favors of candy and nuts, tied up in small red or green handkerchiefs and fastened to candy canes, may be quickly and easily assembled, and are most appropriate for a Christmas handkerchief party.

HANDKERCHIEF GAMES

Santa Comes by Parachute

Equipment—A Santa figure about five inches high, cut from heavy cardboard (or paper, weighted with a metal washer); a parachute made of a small silk handkerchief with an eight inch piece of string tied to each corner and then fastened to the top of the figure. A landing zone made by marking off a piece of wrapping paper into twelve-inch squares, and drawing or pasting a picture of a different toy in each square. Small candies in the forms of the toys pictured in the squares.

Each child, in turn, throws the Santa figure up in the air so that it parachutes down onto the landing zone, and receives a candy toy matching the picture of the one in the square in which Santa lands.

Find the Toy

Equipment—A small toy wrapped and tied in first one handkerchief and then another until there are about ten layers.

Handkerchief figures are reprinted with permission from *Out of a Handkerchief* by Frances E. Jacobs, illustrated by Marion Downer. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, New York. Out of print.

Handkerchief Party for Christmas

Children sit or stand in a circle and pass the package around to the music of "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town" or any other well known and lively Christmas tune. The music is stopped abruptly and the child caught holding the package unties and removes the first handkerchief. The music starts again and the package is passed until the music stops and the second handkerchief is removed. This continues until a child finally unties the last handkerchief and wins the toy inside of it.

Jingle Handkerchief Relay

Equipment—One handkerchief for each team.

Divide the group of children into equal size teams of seven or more players. The teams line up and the first member on each is given a handkerchief with a small bell tied to one corner. He shakes the bell three times, makes a complete turn in place, shakes the bell three more times and passes the handkerchief to the child behind him. The procedure is repeated down the line to the last player. He brings the handkerchief back to the first player, who shakes the bell five times. First team to finish wins.

Searching for Santa

Equipment—A small bell and a handkerchief for a blindfold.

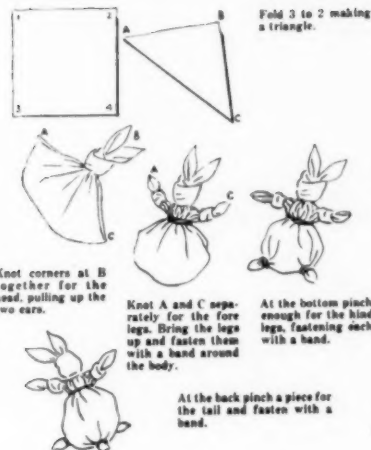
One child is blindfolded and another is chosen to be Santa Claus and is given a small bell. The blindfolded child stands in the middle of the room while the other children scatter around him. When he says, "I'm looking for Santa", they all stand still; and Santa rings his bell to indicate where he is. The blindfolded child walks around, trying to find him, until he touches someone and then asks him, "Are you Santa?" If he is not Santa, he answers, "No, I am only one of his helpers." The child who is Santa rings his bell and the seeker tries again to find him. When he is found, Santa and his seeker choose other children to take their places.

OTHER USES FOR HANDKERCHIEF FIGURES

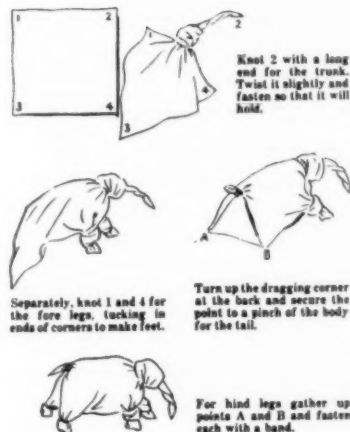
The handkerchief figures have many other possibilities for the program leader:

- finger puppets for impromptu shows and stunts;
- on-the-spot-fashioned props for story hours;
- banquet table stunts (using napkins instead of handkerchiefs);
- tray decorations for hospitalized youngsters;
- table decorations and favors for a circus party;
- and the rosebud bouquets make simple and effective mother-daughter party favors, and inexpensive and practical corsages for a teen-age dance or party.

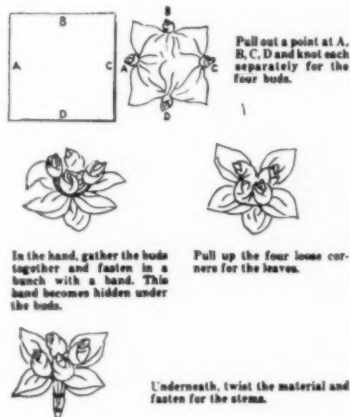
Rabbit



Elephant



Rosebud Bouquet





Milwaukee's Golden Agers are fortunate in having excellent facilities and leadership provided for them at "hobby shop."

AN ESPECIALLY well organized and conducted recreation program, designed to meet the needs of the aging, is offered by the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation. This might well serve as a pattern for other communities.

In 1941 the recreation department organized a club for older persons residing in the Parklawn area on Milwaukee's north side. Shortly thereafter the Community Welfare Council, then known as the Council of Social Agencies, appointed a Committee on the Aged to study the need for recreational opportunities for older people. In 1945 a Committee for Recreation for the Aged was created and experiments with several groups were conducted. Eventually the first Golden Age Club was formed. In 1949, the recreation department appointed a full-time director to promote, organize and conduct a year-round recreation program for these oldsters. In 1951 more than fifteen hundred men and women were active in this city-wide organization, with thirty-three clubs, twenty-nine of which meet regularly in the social centers of the recreation department, three in private agency community houses, and one in a parish church—and their number is still growing.

Club Organization

Anyone sixty years of age or over is eligible for membership. Meetings are held weekly. Each group elects its own officers, has various committees which help in planning the programs and activities of the club and conducts its affairs in the same manner as any private organization.

Membership is recruited through the Family Service; Visiting Nurses' Association; American Red Cross; neighborhood churches and synagogues; homes for the aged; referrals from public agencies; letters and invitations to individuals; by word of mouth; posters and bulletin board announcements; press, radio and television.

"FUN DOESN'T



This group supplied an act in the Gay 90's Revue, the all-city show in which over one hundred club members took part.

The Program

The club is a substitute for a family in many cases. A pleasant greeting, a hearty handshake, a birthday party, an anniversary celebration, a get-well card, are all events of tremendous importance.

On meeting days, the early arrivals play chess, checkers, dominoes, or cards; listen to the radio, visit, or read. These activities offer splendid opportunities for social contacts, fun, companionship and new interests with people of their own age, and verify the clubs' slogan, "Fun Doesn't Stop at Sixty."

The organized program for the club's meeting is closely related to the particular needs and interests of that group. Speakers are often part of the program, and a spirited discussion usually follows their remarks. Music, drama pres-

T STOP AT SIXTY"

entations and movies are popular program numbers; and the formal meeting is followed by coffee and cake. A small box on a table, for voluntary contributions, in most cases is sufficient to pay for the club's refreshments, to purchase get-well cards and to defray other miscellaneous expenses. This procedure gives the members a feeling of independence and self-sufficiency.

Special club events include birthday and anniversary parties for members, holiday parties, community singing, old-time dancing, and educational tours. In addition to visiting shut-in or sick members, each club has service projects, such as making blankets for disabled veterans; planning, providing and helping conduct children's holiday programs; and making table decorations for the social center's community parties.

When a club is first organized, the members want to be entertained; it takes a little time to move them from passive to active participation. Older people are quite rigid in their behavior patterns; therefore, the program content must be geared and tempered to their pace. As group participation and responsibility slowly develop, the members come to rely more and more on their own abilities. That is why the members of committees responsible for serving refreshments, visiting shut-ins and performing other tasks are changed often.

Councils

Of major importance is an All-City Council composed of two representatives from each of the Golden Age Clubs. This council forms the planning and steering committee and does most of the coordinating for the all-city activities. The group meets the first Monday of each month. Officers are elected annually and consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary. This "governing body," as the council is sometimes called, is very democratic and the programs planned are determined by the expressed desires of the members and the available facilities.

The All-Club Council assists in the planning of programs which bring the members of all the clubs together for such events as picnics, concerts, card tournaments,



Summertime finds oldsters enjoying picnics. Here they are boarding bus for the country. They have appetites of growing boys.

entertainments. The *Golden Age Club News* is published regularly and includes news items about individual clubs and members, original songs and poems, human interest stories and letters. It is distributed to the entire membership free of charge. This year the Council sponsored a dramatic production entitled "The Gay Nineties," planned and produced by Golden Age members. The department provides a central hobby shop, which provides an opportunity for all who desire to renew old skills or learn new ones.

Leadership

The backbone of this entire program is its leadership. One full-time recreation director devotes her entire time to promotion, organization and supervision of these clubs. She is assisted by two full-time recreation instructors and several part-time leaders, who are trained in handicraft, music, arts, and game and party planning. The age of the leader is not too important; but it is essential that the leader be interested in "old folks," and that she is sympathetic and has a willingness to understand the problems of these oldsters. The same basic group work philosophy and principles apply to old people as well as to youth.

This period of growing old is a time for adjustments of many kinds and should be the concern of the entire community. There are many needs in addition to that of recreation, and the various agencies of the community, public and private, have definite responsibilities in helping to meet these needs. A public recreation department has the responsibility of providing leisure-time activities for the aged as well as for youth. However, recreation cannot



Play for fun, not prizes, is stressed. Certificates of award are given to three top scorers. Above, "Sheepshead" players.

solve all the problems of this aged group. Coordinated planning and action will attain the best results.

The recreation department's primary function is to provide leisure-time activities for these old folks and to make their lives happier through an organized program of friendly service which provides opportunities for social contacts and the preservation of skills and hobbies. In this manner, each one receives mental stimulation, satisfactory social relationships and accepts group responsibilities. The recreation program should never be thought of as an end in itself, but should also aid in meeting other needs of the group and the individual members.

Letters

Typical of the many letters received by the department from members of the Golden Age Clubs are the following excerpts:

"Since I lost my husband four years ago, I thought there was nothing left in this world for me any more. I never cared to leave the house, and after a while found myself getting close to having a nervous breakdown. My neighbors, who were already Golden Age Club members,



Those not caring for games may work on favorite service projects. These ladies are making afghans for veterans' hospital.

finally succeeded in getting me to attend one of the meetings. From that day on I've had a new outlook in life. I can't wait for club night to come. It means meeting new friends and loads and loads of fun."

"I had felt for years that nobody wanted us old folks around, and so I felt there was nothing left for me but to sit and wait to die. Then one happy day I received an invitation to attend a club. Here I found more folks like myself; soon we became sociable and friendly."

"Last year I lost my wife. I am now living with my son and his family. They try to be kind, but their friends are young and I am only in the way. In my Golden Age Club I take part in activities with folks my own age and am happy."

"I look forward to the monthly birthday parties, with ice cream and cake. One of the happiest days of my life was when my club helped me celebrate my eighty-fifth birthday. I never really had a birthday before."

SOFTBALL—1953

New Rules

The International Joint Rules Committee on Softball, at its annual meeting, made few changes in the official rules of softball for 1953.

A rule on substitution of players, whereby a base runner could have another player run for him—with the consent of the opposing team captain or manager—and both the regular runner and relief runner would be eligible for further participation in the game, was eliminated. Hereafter, any player who has a relief or substitute run for him is automatically out of the game.

A rule was passed whereby the batter is out if a coacher interferes with the catching of a foul fly ball.

New Officers

Rules Committee officers elected for 1953 were:
Chairman—C. E. Brewer, Detroit, Michigan
Vice Chairman—James Lang, San Francisco, California
Secretary-Treasurer—A. T. Noren, Melrose, Massachusetts
Rules Interpreter—H. G. Johnson, Detroit, Michigan

Rule Books

Copies of the 1952 *Softball Rule Book*, with rule revisions for 1953 inserted, may be obtained free of charge from Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Incorporated, 434-436 Finzer Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

Ways and Byways on the Road to Painting



I AM STILL PAINTING with watercolors and finding it fun in spite of what that mean, dapper little man said to me one beautiful morning as he approached from a distance. I remember the exact words: "Good morning," he said enthusiastically, "it's a fine day to make a fine painting." Then, as he came near enough to see my landscape, flatly, "Well, it's a fine day, anyhow." Yes, I am still trying, but I think "fun" is not the exact word to describe it. It conveys, too much, a carefree, rollicking pleasure.

What I do mean is the challenge and satisfaction which I find in practicing by myself, studying art books and taking lessons now and then when it is possible. Progress is slow, but recreation values are high. It is a leisure-time activity which I expect to enjoy long after most sports have been reluctantly given up. I find it like mountain climbing, each hump which you get over reveals new heights. There is a real thrill in the climb, in the effort of meeting each challenge as it comes along. Of course, I've been

discouraged sometimes, but somehow have found myself absorbed again the next time I've had a chance to try.

My interest in painting has gone along with a love of the outdoors and physical activity. I've lugged a paintbox up a mountain; I've climbed up on a roof and looked down on flying seagulls and swaying masts. I had no idea then of trying to get an interesting angle: I just took my paints where I wanted to be at the moment.

One sunny day, on an open hillside, I sat with an umbrella handle down my back, inside my jacket, to keep the glare off my paper. Now I know enough to use a large straw hat or dark glasses. In the winter, once, I took off my skis, sat in an open car, and painted a watercolor of the mountains. The water froze on my paintbrush. Now I use alcohol. I remember that I tried to put down a last look at the mountains as the train carried me back to the city, a drinking cup in one hand, paints on the seat, a watercolor block in my lap—result, nothing but nostalgia. I did something even more foolish once. I sat in the stern of a little boat on a choppy sea and started to draw the mast and rigging!

One of the best subjects I ever worked from was a stone quarry which I had seen from a train. I found that by leaving early in the morning, I would be able to get off at a stop nearby, and return in the afternoon by flagging the train. The station was boarded up and the flagging machine broken, so I took off my sweater to

use as a flag. As the train roared around the curve, I waved my sweater, feeling a little nervy to take the railroad up on its offer. The train came to a stop and I, with my canvas bag over my shoulder, climbed aboard.

Yes, it is a stimulating challenge—a clean sheet of paper and an urge to put down in form and color your own reaction to something which you have chosen to paint. That's the time when I understand best how children feel—all excited about investigating something new and resentful of being interrupted in their play. Children, as well as adults, say things to you when they discover you painting. One child commented, "You haven't wasted any blue, yet." Often they ask, "Where did you take that, lady?" or "You forgot to put on my buttons," or "You've only put in three windows and there are eight." I don't want my pictures to be photographic copies. Sometimes I give them a pencil and paper and say, "Here, you draw me and I'll draw you."

I think that, most of all, I enjoy doing quick sketches of people in stores, subways, on beaches—almost anywhere. You can gaze off in one direction, then take a quick look at the person who interests you without his knowing it. Quick action sketching is good practice: fishermen on docks, people feeding pigeons in the park, dancers, children playing. Once, on a station platform, I was practicing the action lesson in Kimon Nicolaidis' book, *Natural Way to Draw*. (The emphasis is on scribbling down

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the action lines by trying to feel the movement, not looking at your drawing at all—it resembles what a two-year-old does with pencil and paper.) Suddenly I became aware of someone gazing over my shoulder, and I shall never forget the expression of alarm and concern on the baggageman's face as he looked at my scribbling and then quickly at me. I explained to him that I really was all right and that scribbling was a method of learning to get action into your drawing.

Lately I've been working on the animals in a pasture nearby. I wander around hens, cows and heifers, a lamb, a big work horse and three squealing little pigs who streak under their house. Sometimes, the heifers get so close that all I see are their wet noses and curious eyes. I remember finding some goats one day, while I was out walking. I couldn't get far enough away to draw them until I finally sat up on a little henhouse roof and let the mother goat lick my legs so I could try drawing her little kids.

Out in the country, when I was painting a landscape and had my paints on the ground, two kittens suddenly romped through my watercolors and scurried off with patches of ver-

million and yellow on their coats. Someone who saw me drawing her goat the other day looked at drawings I had done on the way to her house. There was an assortment of pasture friends. I said, "All I hope, so far, is that you can recognize one kind of animal from another." She pointed to a heifer and encouragingly replied, "I surely can—I'd certainly know that was a pig." So you see . . . anyway, sometimes you can tell.

Gradually, I am learning to quickly put down the lines which count. This depends upon practice in observation and a sense of what is important for characterization. And now, I have come to the point of making quick sketches, from which I later construct a picture, striving for good organization. Picture making is another challenge—rearranging subject matter or creating from imagination a composition which is art. It is far from painting things exactly as they are. Good design, of course, is basic.

These experiences in trying to convey impressions and feelings in good design make me appreciate more the difficulties an artist overcomes. I look at paintings and try to learn what the artist wanted to say and the technique

he has used in saying it. But, mostly, I, myself, want to try.

This much I have come to believe. Just copying nature cannot be art. Creating something which expresses your emotional reaction to nature, animate or inanimate, in your own particular way makes you eligible. Then what you are able to convey intuitively or from study and practice, is the determining factor. Maybe it is art, maybe not. But either way, it is good recreation, an absorbing activity for those who feel this way about it. A little improvement, a little discovery, suffices to keep the challenge alive, to bring satisfaction and excitement. Everything is yours to use. It is a matter of selection and expression. Technique will come if you have perception, they say. Practice quickens your perception; you see with a more sensitive eye. Anyway, if you have a little success some of the time, it will encourage you to keep practicing, to build something new which is your own idea and hope, each time, that it will be what you are trying to make it. And always you can remind yourself that Robert Louis Stevenson said, "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive."

Statement Drafted

A special dinner meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Activities, held on Tuesday evening during the National Recreation Congress, was attended by twenty of the committee's fifty members.

After reviewing the accomplishments of the Defense Related Services of the National Recreation Association during the past two years, Chairman George Hjelte, General Manager of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department, led a discussion of new ways in which the association can be of service in the continuing national defense. Committee members from various sections of the country commented on the need for better public understanding of the defense program

and recreation's part in it.

The state-wide coordination of national, state, and regional agencies concerned with off-post recreation in California was outlined by Sterling S. Winans, Director of Recreation for the California Recreation Commission.

The following statement, on the responsibility of local communities for providing off-post recreation services, was drawn up and the group voted that it be given wide publicity:

1. The primary responsibility for meeting the off-post recreation needs of the members of the armed forces and their families rests with the local community;
2. Community resources should be made fully available through an in-

clusive central planning and coordinating body established by local leadership;

3. Where supplementary resources are needed to provide adequate services, they should be determined in consultation with this local over-all planning and coordinating group and made available as component parts of the total program;

4. All agencies serving the off-post needs of the men and women in the armed forces and their families, should accept and follow these principles to the end that local initiative and co-operative planning be strengthened and extended in the development of all community recreation services for the people of America.

FOREST PRESERVE SERVICES

THE DIVERSIFIED SERVICES provided for the people of the Chicago region by the Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, are described in detail in the annual message of the president of the board. This profusely illustrated report of eighty-four pages can be read with interest and profit by all who are concerned with parks and recreation.

Nature lore and nature education are an outstanding feature of the program, which is developing an appreciation and respect for the conservation of natural resources. Weekly nature bulletins are mailed to every newspaper in the county and some papers reprint them weekly. Weekly radio broadcasts are provided in the Chicago schools. Lectures on conservation and on nature are delivered before women's clubs, garden clubs, sportsmen's organizations and other groups in the county. Two naturalists, each with his own movie equipment, are kept busy delivering illustrated lectures, primarily in the public and parochial schools. Training courses in natural history and the techniques of outdoor education totaled 1,928 leader-days of training. Acquisition of a new bus enables the authorities to pick up 40 or more leaders or teachers and take them on field trips in the preserves.

In cooperation with the Chicago Park District, a two-day workshop on native arts and crafts was conducted for camp leaders. The registrations far exceeded expectations and only 265 of the 400 who applied were permitted to attend. Instruction and a half-day of

practice were given in each of four crafts: clay modeling, plaster casts, jewelry and leaf prints, each of which was related to native materials which were supplied for the leaders' use.

A total of 116 permits were issued during the summer for day camps held in the forest preserves. In order to supply naturalist service to these camps, eleven extra naturalists were employed. A lack of suitable transportation to day camp areas was reported as a major stumbling block in the way of expansion in the day camp program.

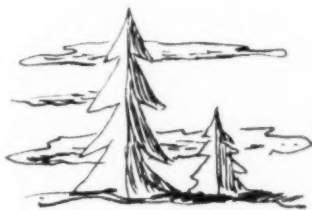
A trailside natural history museum is open daily without charge throughout the year. Visitors totaled more than 36,000 throughout the year. The trailside museum is considered the best introduction to the Forest Preserve District.

Even though the policy of the authorities is to maintain the preserves as nearly as possible in their natural state, many facilities for recreation have been installed. These include three

have been licensed to ride on the forest preserve trails during the first three years after enactment of an ordinance regulating use of the trails. An annual junior horse fair and gymkhana is available to all children and attracts a large number of spectators. Hikers, bicyclists, bird lovers and scouting groups likewise make extensive, all-season use of the trails leading through the most scenic and interesting portions of the district. Toboggan slides are provided in the winter months; and ponds, lakes and streams are used for ice skating.

In order to assure proper distribution of visitors, all picnic groups composed of twenty-five or more are required to secure an advance permit for an outing. This arrangement assures the small family group peace and solitude by setting aside restricted areas for exclusive use of family groups. A total of 5,976 permits were issued for organized picnics in 1950 with an average of 197 persons per permit. Estimates indicate more than 15,000,000 persons make use of the preserves annually.

Sections of the report describe in detail the important functions rendered by employees of the district in operating and maintaining the areas at a high level. Of special interest is the in-service training school for rangers who protect the 38,000 acres of the district. Among the subjects covered in the 1950 school were: the historical, geographical and geological makeup of the Forest Preserve District; human relations; juvenile problems; fundamental forestry; wild flowers and wild



large, well-equipped swimming pools and six golf courses, the attendance at which totaled more than 200,000 for the year. Nearly 33,000 equestrians

life of the Forest Preserve District; and public relations.

An appreciation of the district which appeared in an editorial in the *Chicago Sunday Times* is quoted by the president of the board in his report, as follows:

"No Chicagoan need deny himself the joys and benefits of the outdoors because he can't get away for such major jaunts as mountain climbing, fishing for muskies or knocking over big game in distant wildernesses.

"Instead of staying grumpily at home because you haven't got the

cash, the time and the—let's face it—physical stamina for the more grandiose forms of sport, forget about the fancy stuff and plunge yourself body and soul into the Cook County Forest Preserves. . . . Anybody who dwells in Chicago or suburbs is only a short trip away from one or more of the preserves. . . .

"What we'd like particularly to bring to your attention is the opportunity the preserves offer for woodland walking. Along the trails one may hike for as long or as little as one pleases, at whatever pace one pre-

fers: in a crowd, if you like, or alone with ample opportunity to observe the many varieties of birds, wild flowers and trees that abound in happy reminder of the days when the forests covered almost all of the North American continent.

"A pair of stout shoes, rugged dress, a sandwich in one pocket, a bit of fruit in another, and the hiker so attired and so equipped will find along any of the trails a gratifying experience, an appreciation of nature, a zesty tingling of his blood, and an indisputable aid toward health."

The Burning of the Greens



In early Christian times, Christmas was celebrated for twelve days, with special emphasis on the last day, January sixth, when the Three Wise Men of the East arrived in Bethlehem. This day has been called Twelfth Day, Twelfth Night, the Feast of Kings, and Epiphany, but whatever its name, even as late as the seventeenth century it was an important holiday of the year. While to the church people it signified the arrival of the Wise Men, to others it was the last day of Christmas festivities, calling for uproarious celebration.

As a part of this celebration, time was set aside for the burning of the Christmas greens—a custom which began in Germany when people thought that such an observance would save the trees from the disgrace of the refuse heap, and commemorate the light of the star which guided the Three Wise Men to Bethlehem as well.

Planning a Community Celebration

Care must be exercised in selecting the site for the burning; and it should be at least seventy-five to one hundred yards from any adjoining building. In order to prevent any adjoining dry grass from catching fire the night of

the ceremony, it is advisable to pre-burn a fire area so that no dry grass, weeds, and so on, can come into contact with the burning trees.

Contact the local fire department or municipal officials: (1) for permission to conduct the ceremony; (2) for protection at the time of pre-burning the area; (3) for protection at the time the trees are burned. It is advisable that they have their apparatus hooked up and prepared to subdue immediately any fires which may arise. The local fire department can also be of great assistance in supplying the light necessary to conduct this night time festivity. Most fire fighting units have a gasoline operated generator and spot lights mounted on trucks that can be used to light the area prior to the actual burning of the trees.

Interest in the activity may be developed through having a competition among the children and awarding prizes for collecting the (1) greatest number of trees, (2) largest tree, (3) smallest tree.

In order to prevent a fire hazard or a possibility of someone setting off the trees before scheduled time, it is best that individuals in the neighborhood be requested to keep their trees until the day set for collection and on that day, and *that day only*, turn them over

to the children. Otherwise, the youngsters will select a hiding place for the trees days before the burning, thereby creating fire hazards.

It is further suggested that, when the rules and regulations of the event are drawn up, individuals be forbidden from joining others in an attempt to collect the greatest number of trees unless the competition is originally set up as a team activity.

On the date set for the burning, a deadline should be determined for the depositing of the trees at the burning site—five o'clock in the evening is the suggested time. Arrangements should be made beforehand to have judges present at the burning site to write down the number and size of the trees as the youngsters bring them to the burning site. After the deadline, the entire area should be cleared of children for at least two hours to allow time for final preparations.

Additional beauty may be added to the actual burning by using one of the commercial flame coloring products available; or you can make your own by mixing the chemicals listed below, for the color you desire, with shellac and then adding sawdust to this solution to form a paste. Pour this over four or five trees in the pile.

Violet	Potassium chlorate
Yellow	Potassium nitrate or Sodium chloride (salt)
Orange	Calcium chloride
Red	Strontium nitrate
Apple-Green	Barium nitrate
Emerald	Copper nitrate
Green	Borax
Purple	Lithium chloride

Some of this material was taken from bulletin of the Delaware County Park and Recreation Board, Media, Pennsylvania.

PEOPLE and Events...

Paul Stacker, superintendent of parks and recreation in Columbus, Indiana, has received that city's Junior Chamber of Commerce Good Government Award for 1952 in recognition of his distinguished contribution toward increased effectiveness and greater efficiency in government.

Dr. Carl L. Schrader, one of Massachusetts' pioneers in physical education was presented with a citation at a testimonial dinner in celebration of his eightieth birthday in October. The citation termed Dr. Schrader "a master teacher of teachers in a pioneering profession, and an exemplary exponent of the life abundant." The dinner, which was held at the Boston University Faculty Club, was attended by physical education leaders across the country. Dr. Schrader and his wife, Maude, a professional partner with her husband, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary two years ago.

Elections

Election of officers of the American Recreation Society was held in Seattle during the National Recreation Congress; and the following people take office for the year of 1952-53.

Theresa Brungardt, Montpelier, Vermont—President

Jackson Anderson, Lafayette, Indiana—First Vice-President

Fred Coombs, State College, Pennsylvania—Second Vice-President

Pat Abernathy, Washington, D.C.—Secretary

Harry C. English, Washington, D.C.—Treasurer

The new officers of the College Recreation Association, elected at its annual meeting during the week of the Congress in Seattle, are as follows:

Howard G. Danford, Tallahassee, Florida—President

Jean Swenson, Los Angeles, California—Vice-President

Norman Kunde, Seattle, Washington—Secretary-Treasurer

Newly elected officers of the National Conference on State Parks, chosen at

the 32nd Annual Meeting, for a two-year term, are:

V. W. Flickinger, Columbus, Ohio—President

Kenneth R. Cougill, Indianapolis, Indiana—First Vice President

William W. Wells, Baton Rouge, Louisiana—Second Vice-President

Recent Appointments

J. John Birmingham—Superintendent of Recreation, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.

Iris Chapman—Associate Director, Westfield Community Center, Westfield, New Jersey.

Harold Dillon—Superintendent of Recreation, Zanesville, Ohio.

Michael J. Di Renzo—Superintendent of Recreation, Rockland, Maine.

Stanley E. Francis—Superintendent of Recreation, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Louis S. Frezza—Superintendent of Recreation, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Art E. Genter—Director of Recreation, Howell, Michigan.

Kathryn Godball—Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Radford, Virginia.

Robert E. Haux—Superintendent of Recreation, Danville, Kentucky.

James H. Horn, Sr.—Director, Booker Washington Association, Rockford, Illinois.

Don Jolly—Superintendent of Recreation, Kansas City, Kansas.

Clair Kuss—Superintendent of Recreation, Pocatello, Idaho.

Armand Matern—Assistant Director, Recreation Department, Kennebec, Washington.

Frank S. Menagh—Superintendent of Recreation, Sunnyvale, California.

John F. Panatier—Superintendent of Recreation, Milford, Connecticut.

Jack A. Reynolds—Director, Twin City Recreation Center, Bloomington, Illinois.

Helen Stoney—Assistant Director, Community Service, Maplewood, New Jersey.

Raymond J. Thompson—Director, Neshaminy Valley Youth Center, Newtown, Pennsylvania.

Billy L. Woods—Superintendent of Recreation, Clinton, Tennessee.

Rena M. Thorndike—Assistant Director, Recreation Department, Whitinsville, Massachusetts.

Alfred H. Wyman

Alfred H. Wyman, for many years executive director of Park and Playground Association of St. Louis, Missouri, died from a heart attack last summer.

His accomplishments in the field of recreation were numerous and varied. He was greatly responsible for the increase in the number of local parks and playgrounds, the addition of physical education and recreation courses to the regular curriculums of the schools, and the conducting of the first school camp in St. Louis. Writing articles on recreation, holding office in national organizations, such as the American Camping Association and the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and teaching courses in camping and recreation at local universities and colleges were but a few of his activities.

Mr. Wyman was the recipient of the 1951 Fellowship Award of the American Recreation Society.

His untimely passing has left a gap that all who knew him feel can never be filled.

Mary C. Hogle

The National Recreation Association and many others mourn the loss of a loyal friend and honorary member, Mrs. Mary C. Hogle, (Mrs. James A. Hogle) of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Hogle was an outstanding leader in numerous civic, religious and educational causes; and was Salt Lake City sponsor of the association for seven years. In 1942 she was made an honorary member of the association in recognition of her work for and devotion to recreation, through contribution to and interest in the association.

The Salt Lake City *Deseret News* commented editorially upon her death. "The passing of Mary C. Hogle ends the mortal life of a most beloved benefactress but her friendship to all men will long live as an inspiration to the people she reached."

Are Highly Competitive

*Conclusions and Suggested Principles
from Report of the Committee
on Highly Organized Competitive Sports
and Athletics for Boys Twelve and Under,
Presented to the Meeting on This Subject
at the National Recreation Congress.*

WITHIN THE PAST TWENTY YEARS interest in highly competitive athletics for boys twelve and under has greatly increased. Some of the reasons for this are the enormous growth in the number of both the public park and recreation facilities and the trained leaders in recreation departments and physical education departments of the public schools, and the emphasis through radio, press and television on the professional, semi-professional and amateur "stars" and champions.

Some indication of how sports for everyone have grown in this country can be seen by a comparison of the yearbooks published by the National Recreation Association for the years 1924 and 1950. In twenty-six years the number of baseball diamonds operated in public parks or recreational areas has grown from 2,522 to 5,502. The number of softball diamonds has increased in the same period from practically nothing to 58,029. In 1950 the yearbook reports that the average daily attendance at playground programs operated by public recreation agencies was four million. It is reasonable to assume that at least half of those in attendance were boys. On an average summer day that year probably close to one million boys of twelve and under took part in baseball, softball, basketball or track and field activities under the direction of professionally qualified recreation leaders.

This combination of increased opportunity for everyone to participate in athletic activities in his own neighborhood, together with the glamor of more highly organized competition, had its effects on the public school athletic programs. Big stadiums, big crowds, big coaches, big "stars" often tend to become an integral part of the secondary school program. Pressure to extend this down to the elementary school level has been great. The objections of school and medical authorities have prevailed, however, and today few elementary schools themselves conduct highly organized inter-school athletic programs.

The Position of the Schools

A recent study has reaffirmed the opposition of educa-

tors to highly organized competitive sports for elementary school children. The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association, the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the National Council of State Consultants in Elementary Education joined in a study of athletic competition for children of elementary and junior high school age which was completed in April, 1952. After a survey of doctors and educators, the committee representing these groups concluded that first priority should be given "to a broad and varied program of voluntary informal recreation for children of all ages and an interesting extensive program of intramural activities for boys and girls in upper elementary grades and above . . . within the individual school or neighborhood recreation center." The committee itemized "high pressure elements of an interscholastic pattern" which should be avoided. These include "frequent contests, long seasons, little bowl games or other procedures that cause pressures or that may make undue physical demands on young boys or girls . . . over-emphasis by means of newspapers, radio, television, or similar media, stress on individuals rather than teams."

Although elementary schools continue to feel pressure to adopt the characteristics of the high school and college interscholastic sports program, most of the recent developments have taken place outside of the school system. While it is true that local educators, from the principal and coach to school board members, sometimes are leaders in such movements as Little League, Pop Warner Football and Biddy Basketball, the school systems themselves rarely sponsor these programs as a part of the schools' extracurricular activities. As a result, the recent development of "highly organized competitive athletics" for the elementary school age child has been sponsored largely by private independent groups not connected with the schools or the public recreation department.

Concern of Recreation Leaders

By October 1950, the growth of highly organized competitive sports for boys under twelve had reached such a point that delegates to the National Recreation Association Congress in Cleveland requested the appointment of a national committee from the recreation field to formulate principles for guidance of community recreation leaders.

A committee of twenty-three recreation leaders under

Sports Desirable for Juniors?

the chairmanship of F. S. Mathewson, Superintendent of Recreation of Union County, New Jersey Park Department, was appointed by the National Recreation Association. Under its direction, a nation-wide survey of existing athletic practices and programs in municipal recreation departments was conducted early in the summer of 1950.

Under the auspices of the committee a meeting was held in New York City on December 6, 1951, attended by representatives of Little League, AAHPER, National Recreation Policies Committee, *Industrial Sports Journal*, National Recreation Association. The possibility of additional research was discussed. Areas of agreement and disagreement were explored.

In March of 1952 a news release was distributed to the newspapers and magazines of the country outlining the committee's work and pointing out the vast program in competitive athletics available through municipal recreation departments all over the country.

During these two years, most recreation people concerned with highly organized athletics for children have reached general agreement on two major points.

1. Additional objective research should be encouraged on all phases of "highly organized competitive athletics for boys twelve and under."

2. Interim principles based on existing evidence and philosophy should be developed as a guide for community recreation departments.

Clearly, no one study or research project will produce noncontroversial evidence that Little League, Pop Warner, Biddy Basketball or any of their home-grown counterparts are either overwhelmingly "good" or "bad." The relationship of the child of twelve and under to highly organized baseball, football and basketball competition is extremely complex. Physical, emotional and sociological factors need to be studied and evaluated in relationship to the variety of situations which such competition involves. They also need to be compared with factors present in less highly organized competitive situations.

Many studies of human growth and development have already been conducted which will throw much light on the child in competitive athletics. A three-year study recently has been initiated by the sponsors of Little League baseball to determine the effects of participation in Little League activity on boys of this age group. It is assumed that there will be additional studies in the future on various phases of the relationship of the child to both general and specific competitive sport activities.

It is the responsibility of leaders in the field of human relationships to actually lead people in the direction of those actions which will be most individually and socially beneficial. Recreation is one area where this is specially true. Recreation leaders of course must be keenly aware of interests and desires. The programs they sponsor and organize must be in tune with the needs of the participants. But it does not follow that all activities which have "selling" value are the most desirable or the most needed. Simply because one approach to leisure time activity seems to get a lot of "customers" does not mean that recreation leaders have to get on the bandwagon if that approach has objectionable features.

It is the opinion of the committee that there is already sufficient objective evidence, together with established education and recreation philosophy to determine interim principles. These conclusions should be continually open to re-examination in the light of additional evidence which may be secured in the years ahead.

What Are Highly Organized Competitive Athletics?

Part of the emotional and fuzzy thinking which frequently surrounds this subject results from the lack of a clear definition of "highly organized competitive athletics." For the purpose of this report, highly organized competitive athletics is considered to be any athletic activity which involves a considerable amount of the leisure time of the youngster in formalized practice, which encourages extensive attendance by adult spectators, which is limited to the outstanding players, and which involves the selection of winners on a state, regional or national basis. It should be clear from this definition that intra-mural competition in football, basketball, baseball, tennis or any other sport would not be considered highly organized. Intra-city competition may or may not be highly organized; state, regional or national competition usually is.

While participation in Little League, Pop Warner or other national promotions as a rule means highly organized competitive athletics, local competition may or may not be highly organized. Because a community does not use the names of national programs does not mean that it might not be sponsoring a highly organized competitive program.

In the following statements, the committee has attempted to summarize the best available information on the important issues involved. It is on the basis of this evidence that carefully reasoned principles can be reached. The committee has attempted honestly and fairly to present as

strong a case for each side as can be made.

It should be pointed out that the proponents of some "midget" sports disassociate themselves from other promotions. For instance, the promoters of sports not involving body contact tend to remove themselves from the criticism sometimes made about the possible physical injury to the participants. This may be true about boxing and football, they say, but not about baseball, tennis or golf. Because Little League involves more boys and more communities than any other national promotion, discussion of highly competitive athletics for this age group usually centers around baseball.

The references appended in the list were carefully evaluated in reaching these conclusions and principles.

Issues and Conclusions

1. Can a highly organized competitive athletic program satisfactorily meet the needs of all boys of this age?

No community athletic program for boys under twelve is adequate unless it provides the opportunity for every boy to participate with other boys of comparable age and skill in a variety of sports within the neighborhood and community.

2. Can an intra-mural type competitive athletic program satisfactorily meet the needs of all boys of this age?

A community-wide intra-mural type program is the basic means of providing satisfactory opportunity for all boys to participate in competitive athletics.

3. Can community enthusiasm and resources be mobilized for a local intra-mural type program?

Although community enthusiasm and resources may not be as quickly mobilized for an intra-mural type program as for the more highly organized, there is the evidence of many years of experience to indicate that effective community support is forthcoming for this type program, when adequately interpreted to the public.

4. Is exclusive use of areas and facilities for competitive athletics for boys of this age desirable?

A community should avoid establishing installations for the exclusive use of any one age or interest group. Adequate scheduling and supervision will provide the most equitable use of facilities and areas.

5. Are highly organized competitive athletics financially sound?

Until a community is providing the basic essentials of a genuinely well-balanced and total recreation program, it is financially unsound to spend large sums of money on a few participants.

6. Are highly organized competitive athletics harmful to the healthy physical development of boys this age?

The greater the percentage of boys twelve and under participating in a highly organized competitive program, the more likely is the possibility of physical injury to the less physically mature participants.

7. Are highly organized competitive athletics harmful to the healthy emotional development of boys of this age?

Competitive athletics hold greater danger of being harmful to the healthy emotional development of boys of this age when they are highly organized and imitate the tensions, excitement, and pressures of high school varsity,

college, semi-professional and professional athletics.

8. Are state and national tournaments desirable objectives for boys this age?

From the point of view of growth and development of the child of this age there is little justification for state or national tournaments.

**"The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, the important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle, the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to build up a more scrupulous and more generous humanity." Baron Pierre de Coubertin—
Founder of the Modern Olympic Games.**

Recommended Principles

On the basis of its study of existing literature on highly competitive athletics, knowledge of the philosophy of community recreation, and the conclusions which it has reached, the committee recommends that the following interim principles* be adopted for the guidance of community recreation agencies:

1. The fundamental values for which a community recreation program should strive are: (a) the satisfaction of such basic human needs as happiness, acceptance, recognition and adventure; and (b) development of the qualities of the good citizen in a democracy. These values are best realized through participation under good leadership in a wide variety of activities.

2. Competitive athletics should be only a part of a total community recreation program which includes such activities as outdoor living, games, parties, music, drama, and arts and crafts.

3. Competitive athletics for boys twelve and under should be organized in such a way that every child who is interested will have available both instruction in the skills of the games and the opportunity to play with boys of comparable age and skill in his neighborhood and community.

4. The allocation of community funds for competitive athletics should be made with reference to the total recreation needs of the community, and the needs of all age groups and both sexes.

5. Acquisition, development and construction of additional community recreation areas and facilities should be made with the idea of their maximum use by all individuals and groups within the community.

6. State and national tournaments should be discouraged. Emphasis for this age group should be placed on playing the game for the sake of the game. Awards of intrinsic value should be kept simple and reduced to a minimum.

7. Since highly organized competition is potentially harmful to the healthy development of the participant of this age, it is imperative that when such competition exists, every possible precaution be taken to guard against excessive fatigue and injury.

8. All supervised community recreation activities for

*As modified and unanimously approved at the 1952 National Recreation Congress.

the child of this age should be conducted in an atmosphere which avoids abnormal emotional pressures and strains.

9. The boy is the center around which and for which the program of competitive athletics is organized. The welfare of the individual participant is of paramount importance.

10. Community recreation leaders are charged both with the responsibility of educating the citizens of their community to sound principles of athletic competition and of conducting a program for this age group in accordance with them.

(Arguments "pro" and "con" are presented in mimeographed committee report. Available free from National Recreation Association.)

Suggested Reading

"A Giant Controversy over Midget Sports" (mimeographed), Katherine Montgomery, Director of Physical Education, Florida State College, Tallahassee, Florida.

"A Page from the Director's Notebook," Olga M. Madar, *Round Up*—Volume 5, No. 2, Recreation Department, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, February and March 1952 issue.

"A Study of Little League Baseball in Operation, 1951," Howard B. Holman, Recreation Director, City Hall, Fresno, California.

A Survey of Recreation Executives on Organized Competition in Sports and Athletics for Boys under Twelve, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Copy of report, \$1.00.

"Competitive Athletics for Boys under Twelve," a summary of findings, *RECREATION* magazine, February 1952.

"Baseball Babies," Baron Pittenger of the *Hartford Times*, February 1950, *Parks and Recreation Magazine*.

"Cardinal Athletic Principles," policy on interscholastic athletics of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations and the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, *Journal of Health and Physical Education*, September 1947.

Competitive Activities for Children—A Policy Statement, Bulletin No. 7, May 1952, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex, Raleigh, North Carolina.

"Competitive Sports: Menace or Blessing," Jack Harrison Pollack, *Parents Magazine*, June 1952.

"Desirable Athletics for Children—Recommendations of the Joint Committee on Athletic Competition for Children of Elementary and Junior High School Age," *The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, June 1952.

"Football in Junior High Schools," William P. Uhler, Jr., *School Board Journal*, November 1950.

"Little League—Yes or No"—Supplement, *Illinois Recreation Association Bulletin No. 31*, Bevier Butts, Director of Recreation, Waukegan, Illinois.

"Midget League Baseball—Pros and Cons," *New Jersey Recreational Development*, Al Post, editor, Trenton, New Jersey, April 1952.

"Recommended Policy of Competitive Sports for Children and Pre-Adolescent Youth," State of California Recreation Commission, 909½ Eighth Street, Sacramento, California, January 18, 1952.

"Report of the Joint Committee on Athletic Competition for Children of Elementary and Junior High School Age," American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, September 1952.

"Report of the National Conference on Physical Education for Children of Elementary School Age," Athletic Institute, Chicago, Illinois, January 1951.

"Small Boy's Dream Comes True," Harry T. Paxton, *Saturday Evening Post*, May 14, 1949.

"Teamwork, The Case For and Against Small-Fry Tournaments," Ames Castle, *Industrial Sports Journal*, February 15, 1952.

"The Elementary Athletic Problem," William J. Tait, *Empire*, New York State Recreation Association, Fall 1951.

"The Little League Is Big Time," Arthur Daley, *New York Times Magazine*, May 25, 1952.

"Two Important Resolutions," *Journal of Health and Physical Education*, October 1938.

"What Industry Is Doing for Kids—Midget Sports," Bill Ridinger, *Industrial Sports Journal*, December 15, 1951.

"What Oakland Parents Say about Little League Ball," Ames Castle, *Industrial Sports Journal*, May 15, 1952.

"Team Equipment Costs for Little League Baseball," *Industrial Sports Journal*, July 1950.

ADDITIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS Joint Committee

Statements of the Joint Committee* on Athletic Competition for Children of Elementary and Junior High School Age recommend:

1. The best interests of all children are served when school and community give priority—in professional personnel, space and facilities, equipment and supplies, time and money—to a broad program of instruction in physical education, based upon individual and group needs, for all boys and girls.

2. Next in consideration should be a broad and varied program of voluntary informal recreation for children of all ages and an interesting extensive program of intramural activities for boys and girls in upper elementary grades and above . . . with competition limited to contests between teams within the individual school (or neighborhood recreation center).

3. Activities such as play days and sports days, and occasional invitational games which involve children of two or more schools, and which have high social values are to be encouraged. The emphasis should be upon social participation with the competitive aspect subordinated.

Activities should be appropriate to the level of maturity, skills and interests of the participants. *Tackle football for children below the ninth-grade age and boxing for children and youth of all ages are definitely disapproved.*

California Policy on Competitive Sports

A recommended policy on competitive sports for children and pre-adolescent youth has been formulated by the State of California Recreation Commission at the request of local recreation agencies and community organizations. These seek to provide a diversified sports program for all children in keeping with accepted health practices, and to avoid the hazards of competition in organized sports leagues which are desirable for older youth and adults.

The period of rapid growth presents special problems, such as lack of coordination, only partial ossification of

*Joint Committee, representing: Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Department of Elementary Principals of the National Education Association; and the National Council of State Consultants in Elementary Education.

bones, mental and emotional stresses, and physiological readjustments.

Highly organized competitive sports leagues are not recommended for children and pre-adolescent youth, because such activities may (1) cause emotional disturbances through competition under unnecessary pressure; (2) require participation in elimination tournaments from city to national scale; (3) result in a selected few receiving the instruction and attention of specialists; (4) result in the exploitation of children through commercial sponsorship; (5) encourage children to attempt sports designed for those more mature; (6) be conducted by sports specialists and promoters who may not understand the physical and emotional development of children; (7) require community financial support of specialized facilities for exclusive use by one group or for one sport; and (8) focus attention of children and adults on championships, expensive equipment, or awards.

It is significant that the PTA recommendations coincided with the foregoing.

North Carolina Policy

A policy statement adopted by North Carolina likewise expresses an awareness of the growing interest in organized, competitive athletic leagues for children, the potential values as well as the doubts and dangers involved. It urges that community and recreation authorities assume responsibilities and give guidance in such events because (1) condemnation of the trend does not solve the situation; (2) such activities open up possibilities of negative practices and results.

It calls for further study and research, stating: "We join hands with all individuals, groups and agencies working in this field and welcome every opportunity to gain knowledge as a better guide for direction and action. . . . We believe in wholesome competitive activities, that competition is a fundamental social process . . . properly guided and temperately used, it is an asset regardless of age participation . . . in partnership with cooperation it should always result in constructive procedure."

Equipment for Tot Lots

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EQUIPMENT for tot lots, discussed by a committee at a conference of the Illinois Recreation Association some time ago, are still good and bear re-examination. The committee maintained that tot lots should be either a separate unit enclosed with a low fence or hedge or should be an area within a regular playground removed from the main playground traffic. Tot lots should be developed where traffic is negligible and close to a drinking fountain and lavatory facilities.

Apparatus

1. *Sandbox, ten by ten feet minimum size.*

A sand box, firmly constructed of wood or other materials, such as concrete, was recommended. The box should not be covered and sand should be raked frequently, watered daily and changed at least once a year.

The sand box should be provided with wide molding boards, which would prevent sand from being tossed out of the box and could also be used as seats as well as a base or platform for small sand molding and modeling projects. It should be near or under a tree in order to obtain some shade. However, it was stressed that it also should have some sunlight for aeration. It should be inspected daily for debris.

2. *Seesaws (Teeters)*

A battery of seesaws, with fixed low fulcrum, should be installed—the height to be determined by the waist height of the average user (pre-school and kindergarden age).

3. *Swings*

Metal swings, eight feet maximum height, should have triangular bracing at the end supports, with two supporting legs in the middle if the unit is a multiple one. Pipe should be at least two inches (inside measurement).

It was recommended that in a multiple unit the seats

consist of two types, chair seat and belt type seat. Elimination of one belt seat provides for more safety.

4. *Slides*

The committee recommended the use of metal slides, four feet and six feet maximum height.

Consistent with best safety practices, all slides and swings should face north where possible, to prevent heating of slides and sun reflection in participants' eyes.

5. *Climbing Structure*

Climbing structure should be metal, with a maximum height of six feet.

6. *Benches—Tables*

Low tables and benches should be installed for crafts, table games, playing with blocks and for the comfort of mothers. This equipment should be near apparatus and constructed of durable materials.

All of the above recommendations refer to permanent or semi-permanent installations.

Drinking fountains and lavatories should be so located as to be easily accessible. It was likewise recommended that both fountains and toilets be installed to meet the height requirements of the average user.

Surfacing Beneath Apparatus

The committee recommended that tan bark be used beneath apparatus. Other materials which may be used include sod, wood shavings, sand and sawdust. Hard surfaces, such as cinders and crushed rock, should not be used under apparatus to be used for small children.

Fencing

Tot lots should be fenced, either by natural or artificial barriers for the protection of the children.

All-weather Area

It was further recommended that a portion (open area) of the tot lot be made into an all-weather area to permit multiple use. There should be frequent inspection and up-to-date maintenance of apparatus.

A Job in a Changing World

Jane Johnson

THESE ARE CRITICAL DAYS in a rapidly changing world. Tension, fear and insecurity are words which we hear repeated time and time again. In such a world, one of the most significant and exciting careers can be found in the Young Women's Christian Association.

Just two years ago, I sat in my major professor's office at State University of Iowa discussing just which spot I could fill most successfully and sat's-factorily. It was from that university office that I moved into the YWCA in New Haven, Connecticut, as women's director of the Industrial Recreation Federation of New Haven.

At that time, I didn't quite realize that I was moving right into the middle of things. The YWCA is a worldwide membership organization which seeks to build a world governed by good will, justice and freedom. Therefore, the things that are happening in the world today are concerns of every YWCA worker. When we meet and talk with our foreign division directors just back from Korea, Turkey, Brazil and the many other countries to which they are sent, we realize that it is really a small world in which we live.

The Industrial Recreation Federation of New Haven is a unique plan and was formed to provide recreational activities for the employees of New Haven industries. It was through the federation that industry affiliated with the YWCA and YMCA to give their employees an outlet for their desires to participate in a competitive athletic program. Since its creation, it has expanded beyond the realms of basket-

Job opportunities for trained recreation leaders include opportunities for service not only in public recreation, but in positions with private agencies as well—such as the YWCA, YMCA, Scouts or in hospitals and settlements. This article, for example, tells of the interesting work of the author in a YWCA program of recreation with the employees of industry.

ball, softball and bowling leagues into a broader program of recreation activities designed to meet the needs of all people working in industry.

Within the last few years, we have heard a great deal about the increased life expectancy and the need for recreation activities for older people. The YWCA and the New Haven industries with which they are affiliated launched a program designed for the women and girls over twenty-five working in the New Haven industries. Many of the women in this category are widows, mothers whose sons are serving in the armed forces or who have lost sons in World War II; some are young women who are not interested in participating in athletic activities; some are factory workers; others are office workers. But all have a common interest—an interesting, inexpensive way to enjoy off-the-job living, with a planning committee to set up their program of trips, tours, parties, and hobby groups and help them carry out their wishes and see their hopes fulfilled.

The girls who like sports have not been forgotten. Again, it is a most satisfying experience to see girls of all races, religions, social and economic backgrounds come together to play without prejudice. At the present time there are fifty-six girls' bowling teams in the YWCA sponsored bowling league. This means approximately four

hundred girls each week doing a thing they enjoy, making new friendships, strengthening old ones and, most important, forgetting the insecurity, tension and turmoil in the world around them. The YWCA is not just a women's organization as so many believe it to be. There are co-ed clubs and co-ed activities, too. There are cooperative projects with other organizations such as the YMCA, and there are community projects sponsored jointly with other agencies.

Recently the director of men's activities, who is on the YMCA staff, and I worked with our industrial board of governors to give a party for thirty under-privileged boys in New Haven. It is hard to say who enjoyed the party most—the boys or the adults who had the satisfaction of doing something important for someone else and seeing the fruit of their efforts in the happy faces of the boys for whom the party was given.

There is no end of variety in a YWCA job, and never a dull moment, to be sure. Whether your specialty is physical education, recreation, group work; whether you prefer to work with adults, teen-agers, or children, it presents a challenge to you with a wide area in which to move and the satisfaction of seeing the results of helping people grow through working and playing together.

MISS JOHNSON is director of women's activities of Industrial Recreation Federation, affiliated with the YMCA and YWCA of New Haven, Connecticut.

Report of Subcommittee of National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel

THERE IS PERHAPS no better barometer of the status and progress of recreation in the United States today than the extent to which the colleges and universities have assumed increasing responsibility for the professional training of recreation personnel. The academic expansion of resources for this purpose has been particularly pronounced since the end of World War II. That higher education has accepted this responsibility is a tribute to the pioneer training efforts of the National Recreation Association and the maturing stature of the recreation profession. But these developments are, at the same time, a challenge to the recreation agencies and institutions of higher learning to establish high training standards evaluated in terms of the usefulness of such trained personnel to society.

In a growing profession, such as is recreation, wisely planned and soundly executed undergraduate education is, or should be, the center of the training program. Practically all of the training developments in recreation, beginning with the preparation of the first Normal Course in Play in 1907 and leading up to the National Conference on Undergraduate Preparation for Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation in 1948, were milestones in the advance of recreation leadership training and the inevitability of the colleges and universities in accepting such training as a major responsibility.

The Jackson's Mill report provided a solid foundation for the systematic unfolding of undergraduate recreation in its early stages. Many of its recommendations have been and will continue to be applied wherever institutions of higher learning are determined to provide undergraduate professional preparation on a high plane. Equally significant, the Jackson's Mill

report now serves as a springboard to refining, expanding, implementing and improving these national findings established a full college generation ago.

The many basic and technical problems involved in the undergraduate training of recreation personnel are accompanied, and sometimes preceded by other significant and related tasks

few of the basic questions which must be answered if the problem of undergraduate training for recreation is to be approached intelligently and with satisfactory results.

As a preliminary step in organizing the work of the Sub-Committee on Undergraduate Training, National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Train-

UNDERGRADUATE

with which the planners of academic preparation must deal. One of these issues is the need for interpreting the breadth, depth and scope of recreation in modern living to the public, the educators, and to other related fields. Unfortunately, in the minds of countless laymen, educators, government officials, health and medical authorities and social workers, recreation is still thought of mainly as physical activities on a playground. Too many communities are still employing the local, popular athlete even though trained personnel is available. Until those who do the hiring in the public and voluntary community agencies, in the hospitals, in the industries and elsewhere, can be convinced that trained personnel should be employed, it will matter little how many people are put in the field. Secondly, there is need to quickly and accurately determine the status of undergraduate training resources in the United States. What institutions are providing these opportunities? How and to what extent is the job being done? What are the facts? What is the present and within the predictable future situation with respect to employment opportunities in the recreation field? These are but a

ing and Placement of Recreation Personnel, the opinions of the Sub-Committee's members were sought with respect to the range of problems involved. Some idea of issues involved can be secured from the types of questions raised and the observations which were made. These were as follows:

How can there be established a central placement agency through which professionally trained recreation people can move progressively from one level or type of responsibility to that of greater responsibility? How can placement, guidance and follow-up be strengthened?

How can the methods of selecting candidates to undertake undergraduate recreation training be improved? What devices, if any, can be used or developed in the screening of potential recreation personnel? How may methods and standards of selection, recruitment and admissions be advanced generally?

Is there a need for setting forth clearly a set of principles, characteristics and criteria for adequate recreation curricula? If so, how may such factors be effectively determined? Can and should the undergraduate curriculum prepare the student for specializa-

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tion, or must specialization be deferred until graduate study is undertaken? Is there wisdom in making recommendations on curriculum with regard to specific course content? How much credit (number of hours) should be required for an undergraduate major in recreation? In order to provide recreation leadership, to what extent, if

How may campus resources be provided and used so as to provide a maximum of recreation opportunities for all students and a laboratory of learning for recreation trainees? To what extent can participation in campus recreation influence the attitude of all students, after graduation, with respect to the need for and importance of

lems requiring exacting exploration in undergraduate recreation training. It will not be enough to find satisfactory answers to them, or merely to agree upon a plan of action. Once the approach and direction are determined, it will be necessary for the entire recreation profession and its supporters to help realize and give actuality to their highest hopes.

Committee Members

- E. Dana Caulkins, White Plains, New York
- Charles B. Cranford, San Francisco State College
- Fred M. Coombs, Pennsylvania State College
- Leon Green, University of Idaho
- Walter E. Hager, Wilson Teachers College, D.C.
- Edwin L. Haislet, University of Minnesota
- Thomas I. Hines, North Carolina State College
- Norman F. Kunde, University of Washington
- Thomas W. Lantz, Tacoma, Washington
- Harold D. Meyer, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- D. K. Stanley, University of Florida
- Earl Kauffman, University of Kentucky
- C. K. Brighthill, University of Illinois (Chairman)

TRAINING



by **Charles K. Brighthill**

any, should undergraduate training in recreation be coupled with training in allied fields, such as physical education, and resulting in a composite major? How great is the need to develop, within the recreation curriculum, courses which students in allied fields (e.g. physical education, forestry, occupational therapy, and the like) should take? How much emphasis should be given in undergraduate training to broad background and general education? How may "education for leisure" for all students be most effectively included in undergraduate study?

What criteria should be established for judging the faculty and staff, the facilities and equipment, the financial resources, and sundry teaching aids of colleges and universities?

What steps should be taken in the identification of recreation personnel? How can certification and licensing be applied so as to assure the quality of recreation service, provide protection for the individual who has prepared for the profession, conserve the investment and continuing interest of the training institution and assist the employer in the procurement of qualified recreation personnel?

recreation in their communities?

How can agencies and executives cooperate with the educational institutions to strengthen training? What do the consumer and employing agencies expect of the recipient of the bachelor's degree in recreation? How may a workable system of internships and "educational" leaves be established to the satisfaction of the training institution and the operating agency? How may opportunities for field experience by undergraduate students be effectively planned and conducted?

What guideposts can be established in helping the student "select" a school or college for recreation training? What media and plan of distribution may best serve such purposes?

Is there a current need for accrediting colleges and universities in the field of recreation? How may this best be accomplished? Should institutions of higher learning be encouraged to specialize in some phase of recreation training—perhaps on a regional basis?

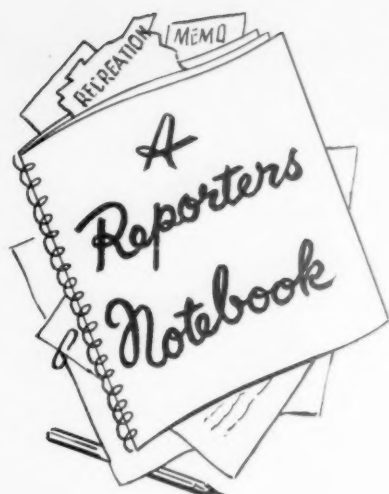
What principles, findings, criteria, and the like have application to graduate as well as undergraduate study in recreation training?

The questions mentioned above, then, are some—not all—of the prob-

Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals



Santa Claus in a Trailer

A large, new trailer in Court House Square, in *Pekin, Illinois*, was "home" to Santa Claus for ten days last year, prior to Christmas day. Sponsored by the playground and recreation department and merchants of the city, the trailer was gay with Christmas decorations, including a tree. About five thousand children called on Santa during his visit, made known their Christmas wishes and received sacks of candy and nuts. A mail drop was installed in the trailer, where letters to the old gentlemen could be posted by those who arrived after his regular visiting hours. In cooperation with the local post office authorities, a Santa Claus post office was also maintained, through which all letters to Santa, arriving either from the trailer or through the mails, were answered with an especially printed Santagram.

Wanted! Safe Sliding Areas for Our Children

Public-minded firms of *Portland, Maine*, arranged for a full-page presentation under this heading in the *Sunday Telegram and Sunday Press Herald*, last December, to publicize the results of the study of street sliding problems which had been conducted by the park and recreation department. A chart listed the sliding areas proposed for the winter season—twenty-eight streets in eleven neighborhoods—and showed the number of schools and children in each neighbor-

hood and the average number of children who would be served by each street. Servicing of the streets was described: each street to have a deep sand belt at least fifty feet long, and to be closed at top and bottom by wooden horses, bearing lanterns which would be serviced daily. Safe sliding rules for children, hints to parents and hints to motorists were given. "Safe-guard our children's lives—they are the citizens of tomorrow!" was the slogan adopted for the program.

They're Proud!

Glendale, California, of the fact that its float has won an award in the New Year's Day Tournament of Roses every year since 1920, including ten sweepstakes. The floats have been built under the supervision of the division of parks and recreation.

Arlington County, Virginia, of the year's attendance record of 1,299,816—an increase of 292,187 over that of 1950-51.

Kingman, Kansas (population 3,200), that it has been able to employ its first recreation director—the smallest city in the Midwest to engage a year-round executive.

Elmira, New York, of its successful 1952 swimming program—attendance, 120,052; total revenue, \$11,480—one of its best records in thirty years of operation. Sanitary conditions and purity of water in the two local pools have been commended by both the regional director of the Red Cross and the state department of health.

Williston, North Dakota, of its new canteen which, open only on Friday and Saturday evenings, attracted in its first year, over 9,000 participants and over 250 in membership. It is administered by a representative council of teen-agers.

Finance Note

Each of the ten playgrounds active during the past summer in *Highland Park, Michigan*, contributed toward the costs of their weekly special projects by collecting and selling coat hangers to cleaning firms.

Successful Hobby Program

More than 450 boys and girls were registered last year in after-school

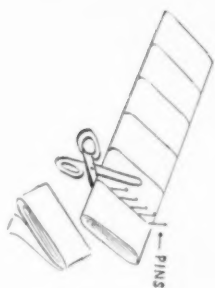
stamp collecting clubs conducted at the ten public schools in *Waukegan, Illinois*, in cooperation with the Lake County Philatelic Society and local stamp dealers. Exhibits were held in all schools and the best frames were featured at the county society's exhibit. Arrangements have now been completed by the playground and recreation board's director, whereby high school students may actively participate in the society's regular meetings and programs.

Safety Report

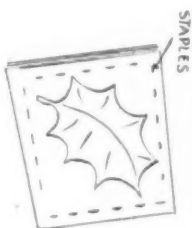
Figures released during the National Safety Congress, which was held in October in Chicago, indicate that increased emphasis on safety education should be a part of every program. The nation's traffic accident problem was characterized as "America's public enemy number one," by Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, before the annual meeting of the President's Safety Conference. The latter was organized in 1946 for the exchange of ideas on how to prevent traffic fatalities. Traffic accident losses totaled more than 3.4 billion dollars in 1951. Estimated fire losses in the United States for September represented an increase of 10.4 per cent over those of September, 1951. From a study of claim records of children insured in its industrial department, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has found that accidents claim about six thousand lives annually among children of from five to fourteen years of age. Accidents involving motor vehicles are the leading cause of death, drowning is second, burns and conflagrations are third and firearm accidents, falls, strangulation and electric current are additional means of injury (*Statistical Bulletin*, September, 1952).

One step toward education was taken by the Greater New York Safety Council jointly with the National Safety Council, in staging an hour-long parade of three thousand marchers, two dozen elaborately decorated floats, eighteen bands and representatives of government, civic and safety organizations. The first such event ever held in New York City, the parade was witnessed by approximately 100,000 persons.

Cutting Paper Decorations



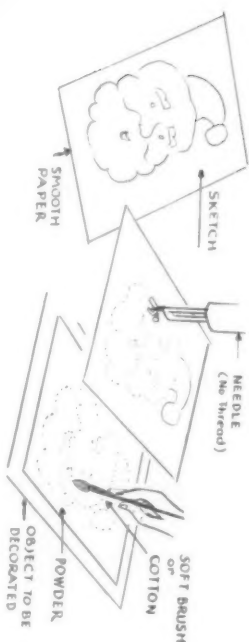
Crepé paper streamers—Keep the paper in its original fold and mark off the desired width of the strips, across the grain of the paper, with a very soft pencil or crayon. Insert straight pins along the pencil line through all the layers of paper to keep it from slipping. Cut along the line with large, sharp scissors removing each pin as you cut up to it.



Construction or poster paper designs—Where many identical pieces are to be cut, staple the sheets of paper in a pile to keep them from slipping. With a sharp scissors, eight sheets can be easily and cleanly cut at one time.

Design Transferring

Here is a quick and accurate method of transferring a pattern to a window, wall, or piece of paper. Draw the design on firm smooth paper (typing, shelf or wrapping paper). Stitch along the lines of the design on an unthreaded sewing machine to make an outline of tiny holes. Place the design sheet on the object to be decorated and, while holding it firmly in place, brush over the needle pierced lines with a

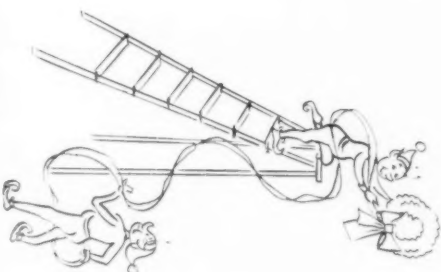


soft brush or piece of cotton dipped in talcum powder or other fine powdered substance. If the design is to be transferred to a light colored object, dark powdered poster paint may be used instead of talcum powder. These design sheets may be used over and over again.

(Fold Back)

Recipes for Fun

Simplified Decorations

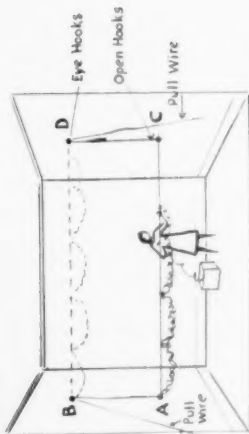


DECORATING A ROOM or hall for some gala event is often a time consuming and laborious task. Here are a few tips to save time and effort in constructing and putting up the trimmings which are as essential to a holiday or a party as frosting is to a birthday cake. These are basic ideas which may be used in decorating at any time of the year.

In the Planning Stage

Initial planning of the decorations is best done with a small group or committee who decide the over-all theme, the type and amount of decorations to be used, materials and equipment required and the time which must be allotted to get the job done. Take into consideration the size and shape of the room and the effect you wish to achieve. Much can be done with decorations to create an illusion of greater width in a narrow room, lower ceilings in a high gym or auditorium, a cosy, intimate atmosphere in a large, bleak hall, and so forth. Simple, carefully planned and arranged decorations are more effective than a lot of elaborate and fussy little items. Plans for removing the decorations are almost as important as those for putting them up, for well prepared decorations may be re-used many times. Once these plans are made, and you know where, what and how decorations are to be placed, the complete plan may be described to the entire group of helpers and separate parts of the work delegated.

Ceiling Decorations*

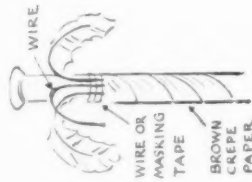


A simple way to put overhead decorations in a room with high ceilings is by the use of screw eyes, hooks, and wire. Place screw eyes in a row along the sides of the room at the desired height for decoration. Underneath each screw eye, place a hook approximately five feet from the floor (or at a convenient working level). Run a piece of wire from hook A on one side of the room up through screw eye B above it, back down and under hook A, across the room and under hook C on the opposite wall, up through screw eye D above it and back down and secure it on hook C. Attach as many wires as desired in similar fashion across the room. Decorations can now be easily pinned, stapled, or pasted in place on the wires.

When each wire is completed, one person takes hold of each end of it, slips the wire out from under the hook and, carefully pulls the wire to raise the line of decorations into place. Ends of wire are then wound around the hooks to hold the line taut.

Pillars and Posts

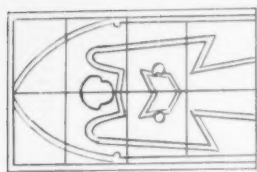
Pillars and posts can be used to advantage in the decorative scheme. For a tropical party they can serve as the base for very effective palm trees; for a springtime garden they can be decorated with paper lattice strips as a trellis for colorful flowers; for a winter scene, a few pine boughs fastened around them can create an illusion of a forest primeval. Wire coat hangers cut into an L shape or shelf brackets can be easily taped or wired around the pillars and hung with graduated lengths of streamers or other hanging decorations. On wooden posts or pillars, permanently placed screw eyes can be used to hold wire Ls whenever they are part of the decorating plan.



* This and many more excellent ideas may be found in *Gay Decorations for Parties, Dances, Banquets* published by Dennison Manufacturing Company, Available from local Dennison dealers or 411 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for 10c.

Windows

One of the most attractive and simple ways to decorate windows is by painting them with poster colors. This is especially appropriate and colorful for Christmas or Easter when a cathedral window or mural effect is desired. Patterns may be taped on the outside of the window and the design painted on the inside by simply following the pattern lines: the sewing machine stitched outline described under "Design Transferring" may be used; or a simple design outlined in masking tape and filled in with solid colors.



MASKING TAPE FORMS
OUTLINE FOR SOLID
COLOR, MASSES

For a winter scene, windows may be quickly decorated with snow flakes cut from tissue paper or lace paper doilies, bits of cotton, or soap snow made by beating a mixture of soap flakes in a small amount of water to a whipped cream consistency and dabbing it in dots on the glass or piling it along the edges of the glass to resemble drifted snow.

Jumbo Decorations

Effective large size figures can easily be made using a basic form of chicken wire covered with layers of paper and paste. Bend the chicken wire into the desired shape and nail it to a heavy piece of board to hold it upright. Tear newspapers into long strips; brush each strip with thin flour and water or wallpaper paste and apply over the wire. Alternate the strips of paper so they are vertical in one layer and horizontal in



the next. Features may be applied after the base is firm (four to ten layers of paper depending on the size of the figure) by making the desired shapes of crushed paper and applying them to the form with additional strips of paper. Figure may be painted or covered with crepe paper or cloth.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code Section 233) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of RECREATION, published monthly except July and August at New York, N.Y., for October 1, 1952.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Editor-in-Chief: Joseph Prendergast, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Editor: Dorothy Donaldson, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Business Manager: Rose J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, Inc., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y., a non-profit organization. The officers are: Otto T. Mallery, Chairman of the Board; Paul Moore, Jr., First Vice-President; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Second Vice-President; Susan M. Lee, Third Vice-President and Secretary of the Board; Adrian M. Massie, Treasurer; Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer Emeritus; Joseph Prendergast, Secretary. (Addresses care of National Recreation Association, as above.)

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

(If there are none, so state.)

None (nonprofit organization).

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

Dorothy Donaldson, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1952

Miriam S.C. Dochtermann, Notary Public, State of New York

No. 30-6043400

Qualified in Nassau County. Certificate filed with New York County Clerk and Register. Term expires March 30, 1954.

FREE Table Tennis Information

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Recreation

MARKET NEWS



Photomurals

New Photomurals for wall decorating, produced from a library of photographs taken by leading cameramen, offer a choice of many themes—mountain scenes, rural scenes, city panoramas, sport scenes, historic landmarks, and so forth; or they can be made from your own negative if it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or larger. These murals come in black and white, sepia, or full color; ready for easy hanging. For further information on scenes available, sizes, and price data, write Mr. Dale, RCS Studios, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.

New Cub Engine For Radio Control Flying

The number of devotees of radio controlled model plane flying has steadily increased since the Federal Communications Commission established a "citizens' band" earlier this year. Formerly, in order to fly radio controlled model planes, modelers had to qualify as full-fledged "ham" operators by taking thorough tests in radio theory and communications practice. Now, however, any modeler is allowed to fly his ship by radio control on the citizens' band (27 or 456 megacycles) by filing a registration form with Washington or a district Federal Communications Commission office.

To meet the growing demand, Herkimer Tool and Model Works, Incorporated, Herkimer, New York, are manufacturing a new class "A" engine, the OK Cub .14, which weighs only $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces (total load weight of engine, receiver and batteries is 17 ounces) and has a superior power-to-weight ratio. As a result, it delivers excellent performance while carrying

sturdier radio equipment even in bumpy air.

Little Kid Basketball Equipment

Here is good news for sports directors who have been looking for a simple way to adapt regulation size basketball facilities to the use of eight- to twelve-year olds.

"Little Kid" is supplementary gymnasium equipment that converts existing indoor or outdoor basketball facilities to youngsters' specifications in less than five minutes' time, without harm to the existing equipment. It has been engineered to allow for all the variables in regulation equipment, and it is equally easy to install on fan-shaped, glass, or wooden backboards.



The ball is 27 inches in circumference and the hoop is reduced in scale to $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Both the hoop and the bracket fold neatly against the backboard. It is adjustable in height, at five $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch intervals, from 8 feet to 8 feet 10 inches from the floor (in the picture, the hoop is at its highest extension). It is portable and can be

carried in the trunk or back seat of a car, and may be stored in a small space when not in use.

Cost of the adjustable model is \$175.00 a pair. Also available is a non-adjustable model at \$135.00 a pair. For further information on this practical, new gymnasium equipment, write to Little Kid Basketball, Incorporated, Box 183, Ashland, Massachusetts.

14th Annual Toy Yearbook

The 14th annual edition of the booklet which *Forbes Magazine* (1950) called "the social register of toyland," and which *Collier's* (May 1952) hailed as "the bible of the industry," is available without charge through Toy Guidance member stores from coast to coast; or copies can be secured by writing to Toy Guidance Council, 1124 Broadway, New York 10, New York, and enclosing ten cents in stamps.

Presented in full color illustrations, on sixty-four pages, are 250 toys—each voted "an outstanding example of its type" by educational and industry experts representing Toy Guidance Council. Each toy is described, classified by age suitability and analyzed according to functional play purposes.

The objective of Toy Guidance Council is to direct the attention of parents to better grade American-made toys which will aid the development of children.

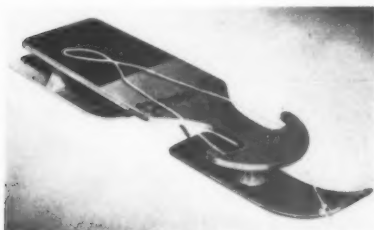
This year, 873 manufacturers, representing the majority of the country's leading toy firms, submitted more than 3,000 different playtools for the Council's consideration. Toys were checked for safety, and then during a three day meeting, with open discussion and voting, the list was pared down to those 250 outstanding playthings represented in the yearbook.

SnoboB

A new invention for sports fun all winter long incorporates the best features of the ski, the toboggan and the regular steel runnered sled. Three hard birch runners support the marine plywood riding platform and give the SnoboB ample support for fast riding in loose snow. Steel guide rails on the bottom of the skis keep it from

"side slipping" even on hard packed snow or ice.

Although speedy, the SnoboB is designed for complete safety. The platform is equipped with a non-skid rubber seat pad; and is ridden in a sitting position with the feet tucked in cutouts at the front of the riding platform. The perfect balance of the



front ski plus a safety steering spring adds to the ease and safety of steering. Steering rope fastened to eyes in the front ski makes the SnoboB respond quickly to the slightest tug.

Available in three sizes: 36 inch size is \$19.95; 42 inch size is \$24.95; and the 48 inch size is \$29.95. Sold at hardware and department stores; manufactured by SnoboB Manufacturing Company, 138 Thirty-ninth Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

TIPS FROM READERS The True Glue Story

A craft expert has given us the following tips:

For gluing crepe paper twist to metal, glass or china—use Styl-Craf glue from Styl-Craf Studio, 1044 North Curran Avenue, Hollywood, California.

For pasting crepe paper (flat) to other paper or cardboard—use Carter's White Paste.

For other uses—Bond Cement from Bond Adhesives Company, 255 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn 6, New York.
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Listening and Viewing

Action, last spring, of the Federal Communications Commission in lifting the three-year freeze on the construction of new television stations, and its authorization of 242 ultra high channels for the use of non-commercial educational use, has stimulated discussion in print and at national conferences of the part television should play in our daily lives. Inevitably, these discussions have sparked a re-evaluation of the whole field of audio-visual communication. Although the following articles were not written specifically for those in the recreation field, they may prove to be of interest to the leader who is planning an audio-visual program.

Education's Fabulous Inheritance, Paul A. Walker, *NEA Journal*, September, 1952. Mr. Walker is chairman, Federal Communications Commission, and his article—the first in the *Journal's* series on educational television—is based on an address delivered before the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.

Toward Greater Maturity, Hollis A. Moore, Jr., *The Nation's Schools*, October, 1952. Mr. Moore's title was the theme of the ninth annual Conference of the Education Film Library Association, one of the eight organizations in the field of audio-visual aids which met in Chicago from July 30 to August 5. The article reviews the major issues discussed by the various groups.

Television: Problems and Possibilities, Robert Lewis Shayon, *National Parent-Teacher*, October, 1952. Mr. Shayon is radio and television critic of the *Christian Science Monitor*, co-editor of radio and television for the *Saturday Review* and author of the chapter on radio and television in the new edition of *Childcraft*. He is also author of *Television and Our Children* (Longmans, Green, \$1.75).

Mass Media and Children, an International View, Josette Frank, *Child Study*, Fall, 1952. This is a review of the subjects discussed at a congress, organized last spring by the University of Milan, sponsored by

UNESCO and other agencies, on Press, Cinema and Radio for the Young.

Safety Films

Safe on Two Wheels, 10 minutes, black and white, story of a boy and his bicycle.

Friend or Foe, 17 minutes, color, fire prevention.

Live—and Let Live, 10 minutes, color, uses three-dimensional scale model animation, filmed from above to give panoramic effect.

Ski Tips, 22 minutes, color.

These are all 16 mm. sound films, available free from Publication Educational Department, Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, Hartford 5, Connecticut. *Young Folks Enjoy Learning Safety* is the company's booklet which lists a number of other free safety films, including several in color on sports.

Television Note

Designed as a public service to protect prospective purchasers of television receivers from irresponsible operators in the industry, is an eleven-page booklet of basic information. Published by the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, in cooperation with the Better Business Bureaus. It is available free from local bureaus or retail television dealers.

"The Jeffersonian Heritage"

The enduring ideas of our American heritage, through the voice of Claude Rains as Thomas Jefferson, have been presented from educational radio stations, in excellent, weekly programs since September 14. The series is produced by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, under terms of a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, established by the Ford Foundation. The research, writing and advice of Professor Dumas Malone, Department of History, Columbia University, have served as a basis for the programs. Pressings of the thirteen half-hour programs have now been released to commercial broadcasting stations. Recreation departments may obtain the complete album of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$

rpm, twelve-inch recordings for \$25. Write to Frank Schooley, University of Illinois, Urbana.

"The People Act"

Recordings are also available of the twenty-six programs in this series, which were presented over the CBS radio network by the Ford Foundation's TV-Radio Workshop and the Fund for Adult Education, terminating on June 29. The records are \$1.35 each, or \$24.35 for the series of thirteen. Order from The People Act Center, State College, Pennsylvania. They may be borrowed from the Federal Radio Education Committee, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Printed scripts of each program and teaching materials are available to aid in adapting the recordings to discussion groups.

"Movies" and Children

Although the new edition of *The Children's Film Library and Special Children's Programs* will not be published until next fall, a supplement to the fourth edition of the pamphlet has been issued and is available free, as is the pamphlet, from the National Children's Film Library, 28 West 44th Street, New York 18. When requesting the pamphlet, ask to have your name put on the mailing list to receive (also free) the *Joint Estimates of Current Motion Pictures*, a bulletin released twice a month. The Library's purpose is to provide fine films, suitable for children between the ages of eight and twelve, for special Saturday programs in local theatres. The pamphlet contains suggestions for organizing such programs in your own community, and lists selected films.

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On The Campus

Vacation (?) Note

Correspondence with John MacPhee, a RECREATION author, reveals that his summer was spent in gathering data from almost every college in the country which offers a recreation major. This information is for his thesis, "Field Work for Undergraduate Majors in Recreation," the last requirement for his Doctor of Recreation degree from Indiana University. The project has required a twenty-thousand mile trip from Canada to Louisiana to Puget Sound. Mr. MacPhee wrote "Seven Steps to Easy Camp Cookery," which appeared in the June issue of the magazine.

A Successful Project

A special teen-age club in Utica, New York, all of whose members were crippled by polio or cerebral palsy, was organized last spring by Miss Betty Robbins, as a part of the field work of her junior year as a recreation major at State Teachers College, Cortland, New York. Personal contact was made with each boy and girl whose name appeared on the lists of the Cerebral Palsy Clinic and the county orthopedic nurse. To avoid stairs and steps, the weekly meetings of the club were held in a room, on the first floor of the Conkling Recreation Center, which was near a special entrance. Activities of a typical evening included simple crafts—flower making, loom weaving—easy games such as checkers and puzzles, listening to popular records and refreshments, including birthday cakes at appropriate times. The club was proclaimed to be a fine morale builder by the parents of the young people, and the recreation department announced its intention to continue the meetings through the summer despite cessation of other community center activities at the close of school.

In the Field

The services of the National Recreation Association, which are available to those in the profession, were the subject of a talk by Waldo R. Hainsworth to the senior recreation students of Massachusetts University, on October 22. As the New England field representative of the association, he extended an invitation to the students to visit NRA headquarters. He also addressed the junior students on the subject of the philosophy of recreation. His visit to the university was upon the invitation of Dr. William Grimshaw, director of the recreation curriculum.

Hockey

Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, held its first hockey camp on its own fields from September 15 to 20, with Miss Ethel Grant of the Bryn Mawr faculty as coach. Periods of stick work and technique, tactics and games between class teams filled the daily schedules. The evening sessions were devoted to lectures and hockey films from the United States Field Hockey Association.

Note for Travelers

Thirty-five educational and religious groups, sponsoring student exchange programs and promoting international student travel, are members of the Council on Student Travel, which is holding its annual conference this month. Of interest to those seeking information on programs, particularly relating to educational opportunities, is the *Thirty-second Annual Report* of the Institute of International Education, one of the member groups. The report lists many free leaflets and bulletins which are available from the Institute, One East 67th Street, New York 21.



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AMERICAN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY, Volume twenty-four. American School Publishing Corporation, New York. \$5.00.

BASKETBALL TECHNIQUES ILLUSTRATED, Forrest Anderson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.

BETTER BOARD MEETINGS, Mary Swain Routzahn. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. \$2.00.

BOOK OF HOBBY CRAFT, THE, Glenn A. Wagner. Dodd, Mead and Company; New York. \$2.75.

EARLY AMERICAN DESIGN MOTIFS, Suzanne E. Chapman. Dover Publications, New York. \$3.95.

EDUCATION THROUGH SCHOOL CAMPING, Helen Manley and M. F. Drury. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. \$4.50.

FIELD GUIDE TO SHELLS, A, Percy A. Morris. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$3.75.

FIRST PERFORMANCE, edited by Nora MacAlvay and Virginia Lee Comer. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. \$3.50.

FOR BOYS ONLY, Frank Howard Richardson, M.D. Tupper and Love, Atlanta, Georgia. \$2.75.

GOLDEN TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY, THE, Bertha Morris Parker. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$5.00.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR CHESS: SECOND STEPS, I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfeld. E. P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, New York. \$3.00.

IT'S FUN TO COOK, Adele de Leeuw. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.75.

MANTY THE MANTIS, Captain Burr W. Leyson. E. P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, New York. \$2.50.

TIME FILLERS, Albert A. Ostrow. Harper and Brothers, New York. \$2.50.

TREASURY OF SONGS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, A. Esther Botwin. Hart Publications, New York. \$2.00.

YOUR CHILD CAN BE HAPPY IN BED, Cornelia Stratton Parker. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$2.95.

Pamphlets

FORTY WAYS TO FUN AND SERVICE. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17. \$2.25.

GUIDE FOR DAY CAMPING. Camp Fire Girls, Incorporated, 16 East 48th Street, New York. \$2.25.

NEW RESOURCES BRING NEW OPPORTUNITIES, Director of Defense Mobilization, Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$3.00.

RESIDENT CAMP STANDARDS. Camp Fire Girls, Incorporated, 16 East 48th Street, New York. \$75.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, THE, Chester I. Barnard. The Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York City.

STATE PROVISIONS FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS, Murtis Keels Jeffers. Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$20.

SUGGESTED LAND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS. Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$45.

YOUNG GERMANY. Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Department of State Publication 4251, \$35.

YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH, J. Roswell Gallagher, M.D. Science Research Associates, 57 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10. \$40.

Magazines

AMERICAN CITY, October 1952

Practical Steps in the Planning of A Successful Centennial Celebration. Genevieve E. Swarthout.

Pensacola Builds Recreation Pier As Site for Municipal Auditorium. Oliver J. Semmes, Jr.

BEACH AND POOL, October 1952

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new Publications

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Starting a Recreation Program in a Civilian Hospital

Beatrice H. Hill. National Recreation Association, New York. \$1.00.

Here is a "first" in a new field in recreation literature! To date there have been no books or pamphlets in this field, except those available to the personnel in military or veterans' hospitals. This pamphlet is designed to help the neophyte in a civilian hospital understand and plan effectively for hospital recreation.

As the author frankly states, it is not a textbook but simply a manual that indicates methods that have been used effectively, and which may be successful in other hospital recreation situations. The manual defines recreation, according to Webster, as "the refreshment of the spirit." From this broad definition the aims of hospital recreation are stated, and the specific objectives are defined in terms of the needs and interests of different types of patients. The necessary steps to meet these specific objectives are then analyzed in detail.

The hospital recreation program is discussed from the standpoint of the needs and interests of the tuberculosis, neuro-psychiatric, chronic, long-term, child and rehabilitation patient. Program suggestions are made for parties, trips, entertainment, and hobby groups. Emphasis is placed on the need to use patients in the organization of the program through patients' councils, and as volunteer leaders in the operation of the program. The importance of community volunteers and resources is also stressed.

This manual fills a real need in the field of hospital recreation. It has no pretensions, but it states its case clearly and concisely, and will help the leader.

in this relatively new and developing field of recreation, to a better understanding of his job.—*Edith L. Ball*, Associate Professor in Education. In charge of recreation curriculum at New York University.

The Recreation Leader

E. O. Harbin. Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tennessee. 1952. \$1.50.

Mr. Harbin's new book is based on the three-fold premise that to provide effective leisure time activities, a church recreation program must:

1. Have a sound philosophy of recreation;
2. Have a sound recreation program.
3. Have intelligent and skilled leadership.

This book is designed as a text for new, inexperienced leaders or organizations interested in church and community recreation, and as a refresher for those interested in doing a better job in this field. It is simple in presentation, and sound in philosophy. The chapter on "Cultural and Creative Recreation" is perhaps too simple, and we wish that Mr. Harbin had expanded this important area that is usually the most neglected.

The chapter on "Community Recreation" is only three and a half pages in length, but stresses the importance of cooperation between churches and other private and public agencies sponsoring and conducting recreation programs. The criteria in this chapter surely should read "Criteria for a Community Recreation Program" instead of *Room*, since no room could possibly provide such services. Probably a typographical error—it happens to the best of publishers!

Mr. Harbin gives a great many ref-

erences to resource material, at chapter ends and as a separate list near the end of his book. He has neglected, however, to include reference to the many inexpensive helps published by the National Recreation Association—booklets and books that are in wide use by recreation leaders in churches and communities throughout the country. We can't help but feel that their inclusion would have been helpful to those who will use his book.—*Virginia Musselman*, Program Service, NRA.

Songs to Sing with Recreational Instruments

Irving Cheyette and Albert Renna. Theodore Presser Company, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. \$.60.

Here is a publication which should be a handy help in the organization of small informal musical groups. It is adapted particularly to those centering about the so-called social or recreational instruments. These include, however, the more complicated types, such as the piano, violin and flute, in addition to the simpler instruments such as the harmonica, banjo, ukelele and rhythm instruments. All can be used to accompany singing and thus to extend participation and enjoyment.

The booklet contains the words and melodies of thirty-six songs, of the folk and old favorite variety, with chords and fingering charts for the piano, piano accordion, autoharp, ukelele, guitar, tenor banjo and harmonica—in other words, props for players who have not advanced beyond the rudiment of study. Two pages are devoted to some of the Latin-American rhythm instruments, with indications of characteristic rhythms.—*Gertrude Borchard*, Correspondence and Consultation Service, NRA.

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Group Worker in the Recreation Center, The, by Dr. Grace L. Coyle† \$.10

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Using Volunteers in a Recreation Program, by Helen M. Dauncey*† \$.10

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School Plant as a Community Recreation Center, The, by George D. Butler*—A reprint from "The American School and University" discussing trends, program activities and cooperative agreements in the recreational use of school buildings \$.25

Summaries of Questionnaires on Community Sports and Athletics, prepared by Committee on Community Sports and Athletics of the National Recreation Association
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